



LIBRARY RESOURCES TECHNICAL SERVICES -

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1960

THE YEAR'S WORK IN REVIEW: *Articles by*
Helen M. Welch, Paul S. Dunkin, G. F.
Shepherd, Jr., and David Kaser

**BOOKBINDING PROBLEMS AND PROM-
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**COST INDEXES, PERIODICALS AND SERIAL
SERVICES,** *articles by* Helen M. Welch,
William H. Huff, and Norman B. Brown

**NOTES . . . REGIONAL GROUPS
REVIEWS**

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VOL. 4
NO. 2

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CLR GRANTS FOR CATALOGING CONFERENCES

The Council on Library Resources, Inc., has announced a grant of \$95,420 to the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) towards meeting the costs of an international conference on cataloging practices. The conference will be held at UNESCO House, Paris, during the spring or autumn of 1961, under the auspices of IFLA's Working Group on the Coordination of Cataloging Principles. Mr. Frank C. Francis of the British Museum is Chairman of the Group. Conference deliberations will be aimed at securing agreement on basic principles for the entry of printed works in alphabetical catalogs arranged by authors and titles.

Arrangements for the conference are being made by an Organizing Committee, of which Mr. A. H. Chaplin, British Museum, is Executive Secretary. As reported in the Winter 1960 issue of LRTS (vol. 4, no. 1, p. 88), the Organizing Committee was appointed at the conclusion of a preliminary meeting of the Working Group in London in July 1959, a meeting also supported by the Council on Library Resources.

CLR has also announced a grant to the American Library Association to enable it to invite the members of the Organizing Committee for the 1961 conference to attend the sessions of the Institute on Catalog Code Revision to be held in Montreal in June 1960, as announced elsewhere in this issue.

CATALOGING RULES AVAILABLE

The Library of Congress has announced the publication of *Cataloging Rules of the American Library Association and the Library of Congress, Additions and Changes, 1949-1958* (76 pages). It is available (for 45 cents a copy) from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

According to the announcement, this publication brings together all of the additions and changes in the *ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries* (Chicago, 1949) and the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress* (Washington, 1949) which have been jointly adopted by the ALA and LC since *Supplement, 1949-51* was issued in 1952. Except for music, microprint materials, and one rule dealing with entry for motion pictures, however, it does not include rules or changes in rules for nonbook materials. The additional material contained in this publication has appeared previously in issues of *Cataloging Service*, a bulletin issued by LC's Processing Department. The title has been changed to indicate more clearly the scope of its contents.

NEW INDEX ANNOUNCED

G. K. Hall & Co. is planning to publish an author index to the *Psychological Index* (1894-1935) and *Psychological Abstracts* (1927 to date) cumulated into one alphabet. This single index has been prepared and maintained in the Psychology Library of Columbia University by clipping the author entries from the original issues of the two journals and pasting them onto individual cards which are then filed in one alphabet. The Index will be reproduced in a limited edition in book form in 8 volumes of about 2,000 pages each, bound in library buckram. The prepublication price is \$265.00 per set. Orders and inquiries should be sent to G. K. Hall & Co., 97 Oliver Street, Boston 10, Massachusetts.

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The Year's Work in Acquisitions and Resources

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IN 1959, *Fortune* smiled on manuscript collecting as a proper hobby for Big Business, the Farmington Plan assumed adult stature and responsibility, private enterprise proposed to make library book ordering more efficient, Edwin Williams gave the USBE a nod of approval, and a start was made toward filling the 1801-1819 hiatus in American bibliography.

The Rare and the Glamorous

During 1959 three widely different magazines took note of the collecting of manuscripts. Mary Benjamin, long-time and knowledgeable dealer in autographs, attained the accolade of a *New Yorker* Profile. Unlike some Profile subjects, she came off with honor and respect in "What a Moment! What a Feeling!" by M. M. Hunt (35:57-92, December 5, 1959). The December issue of *Fortune* offered an illustrated portfolio of "Illuminated Treasures," old manuscripts belonging to successful businessmen. Its statement that "A number of U. S. businessmen with a taste for the rare in art are the current owners of illuminated manuscripts that were laboriously produced for medieval kings, nobles, and the heads of monasteries and convents" (p. 115) pointed to the successful businessman as king in the modern world, and, lest the collectors be despised by their fellow capitalists, the article did not neglect to mention that the rapid rise in value of these glamorous possessions makes them good investments. In July *Speculum* opened its scholarly book review columns to a book-dealer's catalog, H. P. Kraus's number eighty-eight, *Fifty Mediaeval and Renaissance Manuscripts*. The reviewer's only adverse comments concerned the excessive use of "dealer's superlatives" and the possible increase in cost to the buyers as a result of so elaborate an advertisement.

The name of Kraus was featured in other ways. On December 2nd the *New York Times* reported that at Sotheby's Dyson Perrins auction Mr. Kraus had paid £65,000 for a thirteenth-century manuscript of the *Apocalypse*, the highest price ever paid at public auction for a book or manuscript. This was the second part of the Perrins sale, part one having

broken records in December, 1958. Part three is still to come. To put a cap on a Kraus year, John T. Winterich wrote "The Man Who Sets Sales Records. Take a Bow: H. P. Kraus" for *Publishers Weekly* (177:58-62, January 4, 1960).

The Perrins sale was not the only one to break records. When the Sotheby season ended on July 22nd, total sales for the year were £753,748, an advance of nearly sixty percent over the figures for the previous year.¹ New highs for Western American items were set in the Plath sale in October at New York's Parke-Bernet Galleries.² Writing in the January *Canadian Library Association Bulletin*, R. M. Hamilton pointed out that Canadians seem to be developing a new appreciation for Canadiana and that already prices are rising as a result.

Librarians meet the like of their own devotion to books in many ways and forms. Nowhere is it stronger than in those whose business is the old and the rare, the antiquarian bookdealer. The University of Kansas Libraries published Jacob Zeitlin's account of his long-time affair with old books, "What Kind of a Business is This? Reminiscences of the Book Trade and Book Collectors." This delightfully warm and affectionate account of a long devotion is Number Six in the *University of Kansas Publications, Library Series*, a series worth following as it presents the Annual Public Lectures on Books and Bibliography which Robert Vosper instituted at the University of Kansas. Wyman Parker added another installment to his life of Henry Stevens, the pioneer American bookseller. This part, entitled "Henry Stevens Sweeps the States" appeared in the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* (52:249-261, Fourth Quarter 1958), the same journal in which his first installment, "Henry Stevens: The Making of a Bookseller" appeared (48:149-169, Second Quarter 1954). Parker's account, at once readable and scholarly, does full justice to the fabulous Yankee bookdealer who won the respect of the English book trade, and we hope that Mr. Parker will eventually give us the whole story in book form.

With so much noteworthy activity in the manuscript and rare book field the scheduling of a Rare Books Conference in June by the ACRL Rare Books Section was timely. The program was a good one, but as usual the non-scheduled and informal chatter among bookdealers and librarians was the real source of the contented warmth with which acquisition librarians remember their three days in hospitable Charlottesville.

Resources

Chairman Ralph Ellsworth reported in a December 21st letter:

The work of the Committee on Resources has once more been concentrated on the two Sub-Committee activities—one on the Micropublishing project under the Chairmanship of Jim Skipper, and the other on the National Union Catalog, for which I am serving as Chairman. The former has not accomplished anything very significant, but I have hopes that during the year it will get under way. The second committee held a meeting two weeks ago and it arrived at several decisions. First, we expect to come up with a new statement about the nature and characteristics of the

full Bibliographical Cycle, as a kind of chart to help guide researchers in the field of Electronic Bibliography. Secondly, we authorized the Library of Congress to go ahead with the project of publishing a Subject Index to the National Union Catalog up to 1955. Third, we made the decision that we will no longer attempt to publish in book form an edition of the National Union Catalog itself.

The Committee on Resources also corresponded with the American Chemical Society about their subscription rates to public libraries, but in all fairness, we did not influence their decision.

Under date line of November 30th, J. L. Dewton, Assistant Chief of the LC Union Catalog Division, offered a "Proposal for a National Union Catalog Subject Index." This thirty-two leaf, mimeographed paper deals with the problem of setting up a national union catalog subject index on a permanent basis, perhaps to start in 1960. With the presently-authorized subject index up to 1955 and the currently produced *Books: Subjects*, this would give a parallel subject index for all the volumes of the *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* and the *National Union Catalog*.

The efforts of librarians, scholars, and government officials to obtain publications from various parts of the world continued to flow into co-operative channels. The Fourth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials was held at the Library of Congress just before the ALA Conference. M. A. Milczewski's excellent account of the Seminar in the July issue of the *Library Journal* (pp. 2154-5) gives a picture of fine progress and continued growth for these now annual seminars. Useful publications which appeared in this area during the year include *Caribbean Acquisitions 1957-1958*, compiled by the University of Florida Libraries, and *UNESCO's Directory of Current Latin American Periodicals*, which was compiled by the Pan American Union in collaboration with Latin American libraries and which supplants the fifteen-year-old *Latin American Periodicals Currently Received in the Library of Congress and in the Library of the Department of Agriculture*. Stechert-Hafner has announced a new project for securing books and periodicals from Latin America. In cooperation with the New York Public Library, the firm is sending Dr. Nettie Lee Benson to South America on an exploratory mission which may lead to a permanent traveling representative for the firm.³ Acquisition librarians will applaud the serious endeavors of so fine a firm as Stechert-Hafner to secure the always difficult-to-get Latin American publications.

In the area of Far Eastern publications the Committee on American Library Resources on the Far East of the Association for Asian Studies held a conference at the Library of Congress on June 18th and 19th. Included were a number of guests representing governmental, academic, and library organizations, all with a common problem. A survey of Far Eastern library resources in this country is presented in "Far Eastern Resources in American Libraries," a thorough study made by G. R. Nunn and T.-H. Tsien.⁴

A somewhat more generalized account of resources in the Slavic

studies area is given by Professor Charles Jelavich in the March issue of *College and Research Libraries*, "Slavic Studies and Library Acquisitions." This, too, is an area in which concerted and serious efforts are being made to strengthen American library resources. During the year a Coordinating Committee for Slavic and East European Library Resources was established jointly by the Association of Research Libraries and the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Its responsibilities will be exploratory and advisory rather than operational, and its membership includes three librarians, Douglas Bryant, Dorothy Keller, and Richard Logsdon. Its nickname of Cocoseers may have been solemnly agreed upon or may have been produced feverishly in the Washington climate.⁵

Nineteen fifty-nine saw decisive movement in the direction indicated by the 1958 Farmington Plan Survey. The Farmington Plan Committee was broadened in membership, and emphasis was on broadening its responsibilities for securing world-wide coverage. Chairman R. B. Downs in his January 1960 *Report* lists seven sub-committees with responsibility for securing current publications from Africa, the Far East, Latin America, the Middle East, Slavic and East Europe, South Asia, and Western Europe. A number of these committees have representation from interested organizations, and a number are members of other bodies interested in the same parts of the world. These beginnings give promise that the Association of Research Libraries is assuming its proper leadership in the development and coordination of an acquisitions program which will insure world-wide coverage for American libraries.

The Midwest Inter-Library Center continued its contributions to national resources. It met its responsibility as a national scientific journals center by pushing closer to its goal of subscribing to all titles not held by one of its member libraries of those abstracted by *Chemical Abstracts* and those listed in the *Biological Sciences Serial Publications: A World List 1950-1954*. At the Washington Conference Lawrence Thompson, Chairman of the ARL Committee on Foreign Official Gazettes, was able to report that the Center is receiving about a dozen Latin American official gazettes and that thirty-two libraries are subscribing to this project.

As a regional library the Center was selected along with the University of California and the University of Pennsylvania to receive all official publications of the government of India and of the Indian States beginning with 1959 imprints. India's Ministry of Education has agreed to send these publications for a five-year period as payment for the U. S. 1951 wheat loan to India. As the Library of Congress already receives the publications under a bi-national exchange agreement, four sets of these publications will be available in this country. At the end of the five-year period it is hoped that arrangements can be made to subscribe to the publications and keep the sets up-to-date.⁶

During 1959 the glittering promise of Public Law 480 dimmed as the Senate Appropriations Committee postponed all action on all programs under the Law which required appropriating action by the Congress.

Interlibrary Cooperation

The Interlibrary Cooperation Committee's occasional column in the *ALA Bulletin*, "Progress in Interlibrary Cooperation," appeared twice in 1959—in the January and May issues. The twenty-six items in the two columns listed few projects of a purely acquisition nature but a fair number which had acquisition implications. The principal area for cooperative acquisitions remains that of a cooperative building of resources. Ordering continues to be the responsibility of the individual library. Even the brave new Southwest Missouri Library Service merely receives the book to be processed after it has been ordered by the member. Thus it does not get the discount advantage of a large volume of business, but it avoids the difficulties of cooperative ordering.⁷ Two reports of joint acquisitions planning appeared in the year's literature. George Hartje, who edits the "Progress in Interlibrary Cooperation" columns, reported in the June *MLA Quarterly* the procedures by which St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis University Libraries, and Washington University Libraries are reaching agreement on a cooperative acquisition program (20:57-60). In the May *Stechert-Hafner Book News* Katherine G. Harris explains the detailed workings of the Joint Acquisitions Committee of the Detroit Public Library and Wayne State University Library (13:109-111).

Selecting and Ordering

The building of college library collections received a major amount of attention in 1959. In April the Council on Library Resources together with ALA sponsored a conference "to explore some current and anticipated problems in the building of book collections in college libraries." No perfect solutions to the problems of the colleges came out of the conference, and the suggestion of one of the participants that a cooperative book buying establishment should be formed to take care of college needs has brought no visible result.⁸ The *ALA Standards for College Libraries*, which were adopted at Midwinter 1959 and printed in *College and Research Libraries* in July, touched the matter of collection size carefully in order not to handicap the well-stocked libraries and came up with the figure of 50,000 carefully chosen volumes as minimum for the college library. The comparable figure currently being discussed for junior college standards is 20,000 volumes.

A number of new services were offered and a number of experiments tried toward the end that libraries might select and order new books more efficiently. In its November 9th issue *Publishers' Weekly* announced and began to supply, with LC cooperation, full cataloging information in its "Weekly Record" of new books. The change grew out of a suggestion from NYPL's Robert Kingery, who plans to make both his order forms and his catalog cards directly from the "Weekly Record" by the use of photographic techniques. *PW's* publisher, R. R. Bowker Co., has announced that the listings will be cumulated in a monthly publication to be called *The American Book Publishing Record*. Mr. Kingery's project will be watched eagerly by acquisition librarians.

Bro-Dart Industries has announced a new service known as SACAP (Selection Acquisition Cataloging and Processing) designed to cut the time and cost of acquiring and processing new books. Subscribers to the service will receive each week a six-part multiple copy order form for each book reviewed in the *Library Journal*. The *Library Journal* review will be included along with the bibliographic description of the book and the LC card number. With information about the local library added, the form can be sent off immediately, thus eliminating the clerical work involved in preparing orders. The *Library Journal* reviews about 4,000 titles a year, and most of these would fall in the Bro-Dart service. Service is to begin on April 1st, 1960 and if successful will be followed by a second stage in which SACAP would supply LC catalog cards specially prepared to serve as offset masters.⁹

During 1959 Emerson Greenaway instituted a new plan to speed previewing of books at the Free Library in Philadelphia. This plan depends on the cooperation of the publisher who must furnish one copy of each new trade title to the Free Library when the title is sent out for review. Announcement of Mr. Greenaway's plan brought forth a report from J. R. Banister that the W. C. Bradley Memorial Library of Columbus, Georgia, had been using a similar system for some time.¹⁰

Acquisition librarians interested in the book trade had an opportunity to become familiar with its practices and problems in Sol Malkin's informative "Buying and Selling Books" in the 1959 *AB Bookman's Yearbook*. This excellent treatment concluded with the "Code of Fair Practices for Dealers and Librarians," which was adopted by ALA in 1958.

The pros and cons of the library-jobber relationship were investigated by the *Library Journal*, which sent out a questionnaire in 1958 to more than a thousand public libraries. The result was "*Library Journal's* Survey of Wholesale Book Purchasing" in its February 1, 1959 issue (p. 365). As might be expected, the librarians' opinions of jobbers ranged from very good to very bad, and *LJ* concluded that many problems could be solved with more communication between the two institutions. A model of fairness, *LJ* then queried the wholesaler about the librarians and was able to comment on a number of points which give trouble to all concerned (pp. 369-370). After so much searching and often critical comment, it is a pleasure to recommend Robert Sillen's affectionate portrait of Louise Weiscopf, Library Consultant of the New England News Company. Miss Weiscopf's reassuring closing statement in her interview with Sillen was "Everyone who knows me knows I love our librarians."¹¹

The library's relationship with publishers had some exploration in 1959. The *Library Journal* answered affirmatively its question "Do Publishers Underestimate the Library Market?" (84:2444-5, September 1, 1959). *LJ's* comments ended with the suggestion that librarians must regard their importance in the publishers' market as a responsibility to encourage good publications. H. L. Roth described "A New Sales Promotion Service for Libraries" offered by Library Service Associates.¹² This service substitutes for the unannounced visit of a sales promotion man

from each publisher a planned and invited visit by a single representative for a number of publishers.

Organized attacks on the out-of-print problem are being continued. After faltering, the Reprint Expediting Service took a fresh start with its October 1959 *Bulletin*, appropriately covered in green with the Expediting in its title showing a commendable forward momentum. Its text under the new management of Karl Brown was ingratiating and hopeful. Good luck, Karl! 1959 saw no new service yet off the ground to aid librarians in locating out-of-print foreign books, but Frank Schick's Foreign Desiderata Publications Committee was still trying.

Worth Reading

In addition to the various publications already mentioned there are six which must not be neglected here. First of all, there is E. E. Williams's able backward and forward look at the United States Book Exchange, *A Serviceable Reservoir* (Washington, USBE, 1959). Williams's final word on the Exchange is an affirmative one, and he foresees a future of even greater usefulness for it. For libraries away from the Washington hub one of the most interesting suggestions is that the Exchange experiment with local and regional clearing houses.

The February-March issue of the *UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries* featured the international exchange of publications. It includes the text of the two new conventions on the exchange of publications adopted in 1958 at the tenth session of the General Conference of UNESCO and a statistical table of international exchange activities during 1957-1958.

The Scarecrow Press published *Building Library Collections*, by Mary D. Carter and W. J. Bonk, an introductory treatment of book selection and acquisitions intended for the student of library science. Its emphasis is on the public library, and the greater portion of it deals with book selection.

In the area of indispensable bibliographies the big news of 1959 was the publication of the first five volumes of *American Bibliography; A Preliminary Checklist for 1801-1819*. These five volumes cover the years 1801-1805. Nearly 10,000 thanks to compilers R. R. Shaw and R. H. Shoemaker for the nearly 10,000 entries given for the five-year period. This "preliminary" effort may be incomplete and unchecked against the originals, but there had to be a beginning to fill the 1801-1819 hiatus, and here it is. Continuing thanks, too, to Jacob Blanck for Volume Three of *Bibliography of American Literature*.

Cost Studies

Everyone knows that the cost of library materials has steadily increased over the years, but no one knows just how much. Flora B. Ludington offered some indication by listing the average cost per volume in various subject classes bought by Mount Holyoke College Library during selected periods from 1931 to 1958.¹³ At the Washington Conference the Acquisitions Section voted to make the Committee on the Cost of Li-

brary Materials Index a standing committee, thus insuring that every effort is to be made to keep the indexes, now well under way, up-to-date from year to year. During 1959 Chairman William Kurth enrolled librarians all over the country to figure the cost indexes for U. S. books in various subject fields. Indexes for 1953, 1956, and 1958 were published for nine subjects in the January 1, 1960 *Library Journal* (pp. 54-57). Periodical indexes for three subjects were included in the same report, and additional indexes are promised during 1960.

The Association of Research Libraries discharged its Committee on Russian Translations at its meeting in January 1959. But librarians could not so easily dispose of the financial burden which the Russian translation services represent. In an unpublished study which W. H. Huff and N. B. Brown of the University of Illinois Library staff made of the cost of these services it was found that in 1949 a single Russian translation service was available at \$95 and that in 1959 sixty were for sale at a total cost of \$2,512.75.

The field of acquisitions lends itself readily to the methods of research, and much more research is needed than is now reported. Of the seventy-nine projects reported in the inaugural issue of *Library Research in Progress*, only five are of acquisition interest, and one of these is of interest only for serial acquisitions. We need more facts and less opinion. Acquisitions Section Policy and Research Committee, please note.

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The Old Girl and the New Name, or The Fabulous Fifties

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I WARN you, gentle reader, we could all be wrong.

There are some cataloger-types—characters like Seymour Lubetzky—who held that when a corporate old girl like DCC changes her name to something like CCS she is not the Same Old Girl at all. Cats of this stripe stoutly swear that she is a Brand New Girl with (probably) a brand new identity and (certainly) a brand new catalog entry. They may be right; they ought to know better than we mine-run types. So we may not have anything to celebrate at all—not even a birth because CCS (whatever she is!) turned up three years ago! On the other hand, catalogers apply the rules as well as make them. So—take it or leave it—I here and now celebrate the 60th birthday of the Grand Old Girl. If you are squeamish about corporate names, I offer you an alternative title. No one will deny that the 50's were fabulous.

Take the Code, for instance. The fumbling Forties turned out two codes: the mountain mouse of 41 and the shotgun twins of 49. But the Twins walked by different compasses. The LC rules for description began with a clear-cut statement of objectives, and they toed the line set by those objectives; the ALA rules for entry wandered down many a bypath seeking only that ancient ghost "convenience of the public."

Perhaps our greatest single achievement in the 50's was the Lubetzky report. It gave us at last the crisp imperative of sharply defined objectives for catalog entry to serve, objectives only instinctively and vaguely felt before. And it established Seymour Lubetzky as one of the most original thinkers in this area since Cutter, and the man best equipped to write a new code. The new code is well along its way. Practically all the rules for corporate and personal authors are in shape. And it has not been work done in a vacuum. At every step Mr. Lubetzky has had the help of advice from practicing catalogers: the LC Section Heads, and Wyllis Wright's Code Revision committees. In addition there was the Stanford Institute of 1958 when any cataloger who wanted had a chance to say his say; and the published papers of the Institute brought the Draft Code into any cataloger's library and (if he read them) into his thinking. Another Institute will be held at Montreal this year.

Perhaps most important is the international aspect. The 1908 code was an Anglo-American affair; we hope that this will be a code for all English-speaking peoples. At regular intervals the Code Revision Committee has submitted the Draft Code to the Committee's English counterpart, and English suggestions have carried great weight. The IFLA Working Group on the Coordination of Cataloging Principles, helped by funds from CLR, held a meeting in London in July, 1959, attended by representatives from over a dozen countries, most of them not English-speaking, to plan an international cataloging conference for 1961. Mr. Lubetzky and Mr. Wright were our delegates and report rather general agreement on six problems for which solution in principle should be sought in 1961: function of main entry, choice of main entry, personal authors, corporate authors, title entries, and form headings. We hope that in these ten years we have laid the groundwork for a code of rules which will rest, not only on Mr. Lubetzky's objectives, but also on principles internationally approved.

Running close second to the Code was Cataloging in (once at) Source. For this we are indebted to CLR and LC. The basic idea was not new; indeed, it dates back at least as far as our wonder year, 1876, and over the years since then the prophets (not least among them Ranganathan who in 1948 called it "Pre-Natal Cataloging") have now and again dwelt on the theme often, alas, with the voice of one crying in the wilderness. But the inventive 50's—sparked by the table-banging zeal of John Cronin and the golden tinkle of cash in the CLR kitty—first grappled with the idea in a big way.

In early 1958 Andrew Osborn looked over the problem as a whole from both the publishers' and the catalogers' point of view. Then LC undertook a "pilot project" (even I slip into jargon now and then). By the end of February, 1959, LC and certain cooperating libraries had cataloged-in-source 1197 books issued by 158 publishers. Working with page proof, the catalogers supplied the publishers with printer's copy for the complete catalog entry to be printed in each finished book. Then Esther Piercy led a team of five librarians into the field to find out how the consumers feel about all this.

In *LRTS* Fall '59 we told of the experiment from the viewpoint of LC (Summer Spalding), the consumer (Virginia Drewry) and the publisher (Roy B. Eastin). There are rough spots to be smoothed out, but the experiment was a success. The job can be done. As we move into the '60's, we walk at last on firm ground. We may even be able to run.

This was the decade when the Printed Book Catalog came back. Long ago we thought to bury all that, and we worked out and elaborated the Dictionary Card Catalog about which most of us learned in detail and laboriously in Library School. But we grew tired of this, as all men do of all things. By the 40's it was fashionable (or at least a bit daring) to talk of the Divided Catalog, and some of us actually did divide our catalogs usually between author and subject, but sometimes in other ways. And we wrote long and sometimes learnedly about this new thing in *JCC* and

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LRTS. Then in the 40's came the printed catalog of LC cards; and in the 50's the supplements each bore the mark of some new improvement which made it possible to get more entires onto a page. This first LC catalog was, of course, an Author Catalog only—i.e., part of a divided catalog in print. Almost inevitably in the 50's came the other half, the LC subject catalog. And finally we had a printed catalog (not merely of LC cards but) of Union Catalog entries. And with all this, of course, we learned all over again what we had forgotten—how easy it is to take in a whole page of entries at a glance without flicking over card after card after card—and how much easier it is to lug around a volume instead of a card cabinet. So the LC printed book catalog was followed by perhaps a dozen others, special and public—notably the Los Angeles County Public Library where the new device makes it easy and cheap to supply branches with brand new catalogs every year, and cumulated monthly supplements. Of all this we have not yet seen the end, but it came to flower in the 50's.

Before 1950 "Centralized cataloging" was a phrase and a dream. It had been tried on a grand scale only with LC cards and Wilson cards—largely individualistic ventures in which you paid your money and took what you could get. In the 50's we began to look at this dream and to play with it, and we found that it was possible and practical as a genuinely cooperative venture. Regional processing—note the term: "processing," no longer simply "cataloging"—turned up in all kinds of libraries all over the country and at every level, and processing centers mushroomed. We gave the major part of one issue of *LRTS* (Summer 1958) to rather detailed accounts of these ventures.

Almost too late for the 50's deadline came *Publishers' Weekly*, November 9, 1959. Here first began the new *PW* entry which (with help from LC) in addition to information previously given, including LC card number, now also gives the Dewey number and the LC subject headings. Robert Kingery proposed the plan, and the New York Public Library expects to prepare both order forms and catalog cards directly from the *PW* entries by photographic methods. *PW* expects to list some 15,000 books this way in 1960. Also in 1960 these entries will go into the new *PW* Dewey-classified and indexed monthly in an "American Book Publishing Record" which will be an American counterpart to *BNB*.

Also we began to deal firmly with that ever-present plague, serials. *Serial Titles Newly Received*, started by LC in 1951, became *New Serial Titles*, expanded in 1953 to include titles from other libraries, a sort of continuous supplement to the *Union List of Serials*. Now, with the help of CLR, LC has a third edition of the *Union List* (1st ed. 1927, 2nd 1943) under way. The new *Union List*, edited by Edna Mae Brown, will cumulate information on serials through 1950 and is expected to require three or four years work. *New Serial Titles* will provide the record after 1950.

We had one revolution in the '50's—the 15th edition of DC. A great deal of money and work had gone into this book including the inevitable questionnaire, many consultations between the editor and library associa-

tion representatives, and the usual procession of experts. After the elaborate numbers of DC 14, we thought we wanted simplification. It was, after all, the golden age of "simplification" in anything the cataloger might touch. So simplification we got: new expansions where they would "keep pace with knowledge," merciless cutting away of "superfluities" (4621 numbers as compared with 31444 in DC 14), straightforward, modern English.

The counter-revolution was loud and bloody. Only a diplomat-statesman of the stature of Ben Custer could have faced it down. On point after point he yielded gently and firmly; but on point after point he stood his ground. Patiently and always he worked to bring compromise out of slashing reaction, order out of chaos. His DC 16—whatever else its critics may say—saved what could be saved of the revolution, brought back what was best from DC 14. And DC is still in modern English.

But what happened *outside* these two books may be more remarkable than what we did inside them. In 1953, through the good offices of DCC, LC agreed with the Forest Press to prepare DC 16. So revision of Dewey would now go on (not in a vacuum but) in the same building where practical LC librarians were actually assigning DC numbers to honest-to-goodness books. In late 1958 the DC editorial staff merged with this LC staff and began assigning numbers from DC 16 to LC cards. The resulting Decimal Classification Office, directed by Mr. Custer, will keep DC up to date as a routine day-to-day operation in the same way that LC keeps its own classification scheme up to date. A publication of this Office, *DC Additions, Notes and Decisions*, is sent to all subscribers to LC cards and to all purchasers of DC 16 who wish. DC 17 will consist of DC 16 plus these additions. All this is mighty curious when one thinks of the traditional American preoccupation with classification as primarily a device for shelving books rather than for organizing knowledge. Why did it take us three quarters of a century to get around to so practical a deal?

What this will do to the schedules remains to be seen. But under the everyday pressures of new books with new ideas and different ideas, can we long hold out for our precious "integrity of numbers"? Will "keeping pace with knowledge" loom ever larger on the horizon? Every new Dewey leaves us with the same old questions: Why do we want "integrity of numbers" anyway? Because we need it? Or only because the Great One promised it long ago and we have had it ever since? When a new Dewey comes out, do we really stop productive work and reclassify everything by it? Or do we simply look it over and use what we want on the books that come in after the new Dewey arrives? If we do reclassify old material, can we always prove that it is worth the while?

With subject headings we were mighty busy: three new editions of the Sears list edited by Bertha Frick (1950, 1954, and 1959), one new edition of the LC list (1957), each longer and more elaborate than the last, and a swarm of special subject lists. They all suffer from the preoccupation with the "convenience of the public" inherited from Cutter against which Miss Prevost warned us in the 40's; they are frankly only lists of

headings adopted as they seemed needed. David Haykin struggled manfully with this many-headed monster, but his *Subject Headings, a Practical Guide*, 1951, of necessity sought chiefly to arrange inherited practice into a logical system. Our deep sense of personal loss at his death was sharpened by the frustration of our hope that his broad vision and long experience might have given us a subject heading code to lead us out of the morass. JCC and LRTS published a number of critical essays on subject headings, and the DCC sponsored two program meetings (1952 and 1954). Also we should note the Columbia University Institute of 1952, directed by Maurice Tauber and drawing heavily on our members for contributions. But we shall have to look to the '60's for the answer. Study of the User was much on our minds. Carlyle Frarey's survey of previous studies, published in Tauber's *Subject Analysis of Library Materials* (1953) for the first time brought together in a coherent and thoughtfully-sceptical picture what had been done to date by scientific and pseudo-scientific methods.

In 1958 after several years of sweat and blood and tears came our own *Catalog Use Study*, carried out by Sidney Jackson and Vaclav Mostecky for the Cataloging Policy and Research Committee. It was probably the most ambitious study yet undertaken, based on interviews with some 5,500 patrons in thirty-nine libraries of almost every variety, and attacking problems of author entry, title entry, and subject entry. The findings are not conclusive, but they raise many intriguing questions. Perhaps the greatest significance of the study will lie in the stimulation of these questions and the need the study demonstrates for working out more exact methodology. If nothing more, the *Study* raised once more in sharp outline the same old questions about the user: 1. How much should the user influence the catalog and cataloging? 2. How accurately can we find out what he wants? 3. If we can find out exactly what he wants today, can we build a catalog for tomorrow on today's wants? 4. Can we, in short, build a catalog on the user's wants without continual and costly research? The greatest fault of the *Study* was not its own: It was born before CLR. Funds came from two foundations and from DCC but, in comparison with the needs to be met, they were minuscule. Too many volunteer amateurs had to spend too much time they did not have doing a job they were not equipped to do.

In 1951 we set up the Board of Cataloging Policy and Research. Under the wise guidance of Maurice Tauber, its first chairman, the Board rapidly became a major pioneer on every frontier of cataloging and classification. In practically every major cataloging accomplishment of the 50's the Board (after 1956, Committee) had a hand; and when the reorganization came about the other sections of RTSD set up their own research committees also. Imitation is truly the sincerest form of flattery.

We are heavily in debt also to two groups outside CCS: the Council on Library Resources and the Library of Congress. We are grateful not alone for the help both have given; we are grateful also that it was always given without any attempt to shape CCS policy.

In one area we failed in the 50's: We did not come to terms with the Documentalists. From time to time one of us joined them—on his own and in spite of our looking askance. Richard Angell even heads a documentalist organization as well as CCS, and Phyllis Richmond, Chairman of our Classification Committee organized a Classification Study Group. Now and then in *JCC* and *LRTS* we have published an article by a documentalist or a report of a meeting. But on the whole we have gone our way and they have gone theirs. At the worst, we call the documentalist a fourflusher who makes up big words to hide behind; and they say that the cataloger is somewhat more modern than the dinosaur. There is, alas, some bit of truth in both ideas. Yet documentalist and cataloger talk of some identical aims. And we might view our own DC and LCC with better perspective if we knew something of some other classification ideas. Perhaps in the 60's. . . .

And now at last (I can't duck it forever!) let's talk about that New Name. On January 1, 1957 the Division of Cataloging and Classification became the Cataloging and Classification Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division. We have three partner sections for acquisitions, copying methods, and serials. Our *Journal of Cataloging and Classification*, sturdy child of the vision and hard work of our beloved Marie Louise Prevost, merged with *Serial Slants* to form *Library Resources and Technical Services—LRTS* to you, my dear readers. To the new journal we surrendered Esther Piercy (who had caused *JCC* to flourish like the green bay tree), as Editor, Miss Prevost as Honorary Editor, and Carlyle Frarey as Managing Editor. We, like each of the sections of RTSD, have only an Assistant Editor. Our President became (like the other section heads) only a Chairman and our Executive Board an Executive Committee. Our Executive Secretary, whom we had won with so much difficulty, became Executive Secretary of RTSD, and our twenty-nine regional groups became regional groups of RTSD. Our Policy and Research Board stuck by us, but it became thereby a sectional committee. Seymour Lubetzky is right: Our identity *did* change. Was this good? Who knows? We might know by 1970.

In 1960 all we can say is that it came at a time when Change stalked the corridors of every ALA meeting and now and again burst onto the platform. Catalogers were simply acting like other librarians. And it was democratic. We decided it ourselves, both by a poll of DCC members and by action of our DCC Executive Board. We now have closer organizational contact with people whose work touches ours, and we have a journal whose pages bring together many things we should have found before only by looking far and wide. And in this journal catalogers have found as free and full expression as they ever did in *JCC*. On the other hand, we have sandwiched in another layer between us and the top of our bulky bureaucratic ALA with its red tape and heavy snow of carbon copies. Will the voice of catalogers *as* catalogers be as clear as before? If our voice is *not* as clear, will this be bad? Will it be better for us and for ALA if we learn to blend our voices with other voices?

History is the story of movements and events; it is also the story of people. The 50's were the years in which we lost Harriet Prescott, always smart in appearance, always vivacious; Bertha M. Schneider, soft-voiced and gentle in everything except shoddy cataloging; Esther A. Smith, who gave everything she had to cataloging and catalogers, some of them people she had never met; Grace O. Kelley, whose book on classification is still a landmark in the scholarly study of our art. They were the years also in which we lost the patient thoroughness and dry humor of Henrietta Howell, the bright, gay wisdom of David Haykin, the quiet stubborn courage of Maude Moseley, the gracious guidance of Dorothy Charles. We were fortunate in our President and (after 1956) our Chairmen: Laura Colvin, Alice Phelps Pattee, David Haykin, Dorothy Charles, Benjamin A. Custer, Evelyn Hensel, Margaret Ayrault, Maude Moseley, Gertrude Oellrich, Richard Angell. (Your arithmetic is correct: there are eleven there, not ten. They take office in the middle of each year.)

In the 50's we established our Margaret Mann Citation and the ALA set up the Melvin Dewey award. An annual award is a dangerous thing. Great achievements and great men and women do not come off an assembly line one a year. But the catalogers who received Dewey and Mann awards have been truly distinguished people. In their honor we all share. *Dewey*: Wyllis Wright, Maurice Tauber, Janet Dickson. *Mann*: Lucile Morsch, Marie Louise Prevost, Maurice Tauber, Pauline Seely, Seymour Lubetzky, Susan Grey Akers, David Haykin, Esther Piercy, Andrew Osborn. It is fitting that the '50's closed with the Mann award going to Andrew Osborn. It was he who in the early '40's first shocked us into understanding that catalogers, like everybody else, live in an Age of Crisis. Crisis born of population explosion and technological explosion. Crisis demanding that we forget the past, think boldly, act boldly.

Well, in the '50's we did just that: Code, Book Catalog, Cataloging in Source, the New Name, even Dewey Decimal Classification. It was the decade when we began seriously to work for an end of crisis, the Decade of the Break Through.

And that's what the Old Girl did with her ten years. How did *you* make out, friend?

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION SECTION ANNIVERSARY DINNER

The Sixtieth Anniversary of the Catalog Section will be observed at the Montreal Conference with a birthday dinner on Tuesday evening at the Mount Royal Hotel. The price will be \$6.00 (\$6.30 U. S.). An informal Dutch treat cocktail party and reception will precede the dinner. Participants from the United States should make advance reservations through the RTSD Executive Secretary's office by sending \$6.30 in check or money order payable to the American Library Association.

Development in Copying Methods—1959

G. F. SHEPHERD, JR.
Assistant Director
Cornell University Library

THE TWO previous yearly reviews of copying methods by David Weber and Hubbard Ballou appeared in *Library Resources and Technical Services* in the Spring issues of 1958 and 1959 respectively. A survey of the literature for 1959 reveals much less than was covered in the previous surveys. In addition to real news it has been possible to report further information on developments mentioned by Weber and Ballou earlier.

Editorial deadlines prohibited waiting for the appearance of December 1959 issues of certain publications from which more news might have been gleaned. There is also the distinct possibility that the literature search could have missed obscure, ephemeral house organs, or other unusual sources of news. On the other hand, the author has deliberately used an eclectic approach to the literature and tried not to give the audience of *LRTS* what might be obvious information commonly known to all.

"It has been said that in the beginning of this century a specialist could read all the literature published relating to his particular field. Today he requires two hundred years to read what is published weekly."¹

A most significant contribution to the year's literature is the *Guide to Microreproduction Equipment*, edited by Hubbard W. Ballou.² The Council on Library Resources, having conducted a meeting on "The Problems of Microfilm in Libraries," seemed to be a likely sponsor for a study that could pull together the information about available equipment. The National Microfilm Association had the qualified personnel to do the job, but it had no funds. We are fortunate that the interested parties found each other and produced such a useful guide. Mr. Ballou has limited the listings and descriptive data to American equipment and foreign equipment distributed by established agencies in this country. The librarian must not look to Mr. Ballou's work as an encyclopaedic handbook. It is full of technical data, but it was not intended as a source for advice or description of library application. The machinery on which he has collected data is arranged by categories: cameras, readers, hand-viewers, processors, contact printers, enlargers, accessories and miscella-

neous and films. Of prime value is the fact that each piece of machinery is illustrated in the guide.

Mr. H. R. Verry's volume, *Document Copying and Reproduction Processes*,³ although first published in 1958, has just recently been available to American readers. It merits a careful analytical review by a person technically qualified. The author has brought together in one volume more information about the various copying processes than any recent American publication. His book is directed more to a business audience than it is to librarians, but the librarian will find it to be a veritable mine of information. There is an excellent chapter on cost comparisons in which he takes note of the significance of the number of copies required, quality, durability, size of copy, type of original, color and urgency of work. Mr. Verry includes a substantial section of bibliography citing many basic references. It is a little surprising not to see references later than 1955 because his textual material describes developments that were publicized in this country after 1955.

The National Microfilm Association held its eighth annual meeting and convention in Washington, D. C., April 2-4, 1959. The *Proceedings*⁴ of the meeting contain the full text of some twenty-six papers that were presented by experts from business, government and libraries. It would be extremely difficult to present even a small sampling of the papers here; the whole is highly recommended to those who would be well-informed. The Ninth Annual Meeting will be held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in New York City on April 18-19-20, 1960.

The National Microfilm Association has revamped its old newsletter-type of publication called *Micro-News*. Henceforth it will be a bimonthly publication with sections covering technical and systems data, new product developments, library items, personal notes and letters to the editor. Editor Dr. Vernon D. Tate will have Mr. Hubbard Ballou as Assistant Editor. The issue examined was number 40, September 1959.

Micro Library published by the International Documentation Centre in Stockholm, Sweden first appeared in April 1958, and although said to be monthly, it has been somewhat irregular. Five numbers have appeared thus far. Each 20-page issue has information on the production and use of microfiche. Major microfiche publications such as the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, Migne's *Patrologiae* and the Herbarium of Linné are described. The latter is especially noteworthy since plants and not printed pages are copied. The 14,000 plants will be recorded on about 700 microfiches. The price will be \$500 or less, depending upon the eventual number of subscribers. The "catalogue" at the end of each issue of *Micro Library* lists hundreds of manuscripts, books and journals that are available on microfiche, microcard and microfilm.

A *Directory of Institutional Photoduplication Services in the United States* has been compiled by Cosby Brinkley, Head of the Photoduplication Service of the University of Chicago Library. It was completed in 1959 under the auspices of the Copying Methods Section of RTSD. It contains a tabular listing of institutions and the schedule of rates for

each listing and mailing addresses where orders for photoduplicates should be sent.

Throughout the recent literature on copying methods one frequently finds attempts to summarize the facts about the various processes, the available equipment, comparative performance and costs. Harold E. Temmer,⁵ of the Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, has produced a useful guide for the layman. Although not written for the library audience, librarians will find his article helpful in understanding the potential and the differences of the machines on the market today.

Abroad, just as in America, there is great evidence of continuing interest in microtexts, the methods of producing them, and the potential in them for libraries. The Hatfield symposium⁶ shows that the British librarians have the same problems and ask the same questions about copying methods as American librarians do when they get together.

Reliance on Xerox Copyflo has increased the traffic to all the laboratories having the equipment. Micro Photo, Inc. has issued a small four-page manual (and no doubt other laboratories have also) which explains what the Xerox Copyflo process can do, gives instructions to librarians preparing microfilm to be xerographed later, and gives general advice on special problems. A library price list is included with the manual also.

Back files of newspapers on microfilm continued to grow at the various laboratories. Micro Photo alone has more than 170 from 39 states including Alaska and Hawaii. Over the last several years University Microfilms has built up a most impressive list of O.P.-books, journals, and newspapers that are available on microfilm or copyflo.

Many notes have appeared concerning the various applications of the Xerox process to library uses, but one of the best studies appeared in *LRTS*, Summer 1959 issue. Mr. Joseph H. Treyz's article is especially pertinent for the study of the Xerox process in duplicating catalog cards.⁷

A clearly written article in the March 1959 issue of *College and Research Libraries* by a technical expert, William R. Hawken, helps the layman understand many of the confusing statements about "Copyflo," "Electrostatic Prints" and "O-P Books."⁸ He makes very informative statements concerning the physical, technical and economic factors involved with the xerographic process.

By use of very clear diagrams in *Machine Design*⁹ Mr. R. G. Murphy, manager of Engineering Services, Wallace and Tiernan Inc., Belleville, New Jersey, makes clear the principal differences, advantages and disadvantages of the commonly used copying processes. The facts are the same that others have told us, but he achieves simplicity with good illustrations.

Librarians who consider microfilming as the suitable copy medium for certain materials often have questions about planning and executing the film project and its subsequent cataloging. Pertinent information is given by Margaret M. Weis¹⁰ and Richard W. Hale, Jr.¹¹ in the January 1959 *American Archivist*.

The many publication projects that have been started or completed during the past year cannot possibly be listed and commented upon, but one that is deserving of attention here as a good example is the *Louisiana Union Catalog*¹² (912 p.) issued by the Louisiana State Library in Baton Rouge. The catalog is based on Xerox copies of the shelflist cards of five larger libraries—the Louisiana State University Library, Tulane University Library, Northwestern State College Library, the New Orleans Public Library, and the Louisiana State Library—and on cards submitted by sixty institutional, parish, and small public libraries. The *Louisiana Union Catalog* demonstrates the possibilities of converting card files into printed books and proves the high typographical standard obtainable by this method.

Considerable importance has been attached to the rôle of microfilm in the acquisition of Latin American materials. Also, holders of partial files of Latin American journals may find a way of pooling the pieces to produce microfilmed whole volumes.¹³

Mr. Albert Boni continues to push ahead with Readex microprint projects.¹⁴ Almost every month sees new bibliographies and document sets added to the expanding list of available materials.

Further evidence of the useful application of the microtape technique is seen in the research library of the Carborundum Company¹⁵ where the system is used for the recording of research notebooks. Biel's Photocopy and Microfilm Service of Buffalo has developed the system to the point where microcards are available in editions of only one copy. The name Microtak has been given the product. In the process the long microfilm negative is contact printed on a tape of special photographic paper coated on the reverse side with a pressure sensitive adhesive which is protected in the reel with a strip of peelable backing paper. To make up the microcards the microtak tape is unrolled and cut to desired lengths and pressed on the cards. Punched cards and various sized cards can be used to increase the versatility.

Turning momentarily from the literature to seek the most eye-catching development of machinery it appears to be the Haloid Xerox, Inc., 914 Copier.¹⁶ The possibility of library use of the 914 may be greatly reduced by the high rental cost of \$95 per month. With the research work on the 914 behind it Haloid is busy developing a smaller model which it hopes will be economical enough to reach a wider market. Competitive machines offer some of the same features as the desk-size 914, but no other single machine has achieved the combination as Haloid does. It can copy any document up to 9 by 14 inches, including colored material, and it can copy bound volumes or single sheets interchangeably. It makes copies of any type of stock at the rate of six a minute. According to the description in *Business Week*,¹⁷ the copies are dry, permanent, and sharp enough to serve in turn as "originals" to make second- and even third-generation copies. The 914 operator places the original document on the machine's glass scanning plate, sets a dial for the number of copies desired, pushes a button, and then can walk away. The machine feeds its

own supply of copy paper and automatically shuts off when the desired number of copies has been turned out. This last feature makes one wonder about its adaptability for catalog card reproduction. The dimension 9 x 14 inches would permit one to lay six catalog copy slips on a sheet for reproducing on card stock in the required number of sets. This is simply one speculation of the author. No full exploration of the 914's potential for library use has been undertaken yet.

A most encouraging note is sounded in the fact that Haloid has a 200-man task force as a research team. Thirty-four other companies also have research teams. The unfortunate thing is that business needs in copying seem to warrant more attention from the research teams than do library needs. Haloid has other new products under development that may turn out to have library significance. One is a high-speed continuous and automatic machine that prints and processes photographic prints and negatives by Xerography with automatic compensation for variation in exposure. A new machine made by Haloid for the U. S. Air Force, was demonstrated in Washington last spring. Designed for use with conventional aerial negatives or positive films, the machine exposes, prints and finishes pictures from a 500 foot roll of film up to 9 inches wide at the rate of 20 feet per minute with a resolution of 750 lines per inch. Costing \$200,000, the machine is not likely to be used for library purposes except by large laboratories.

Another variation in high-speed copying¹⁸ was shown last year at the Electronic Computer Exhibition by Rank Precision Industries Ltd., 37 Mortimer Street, London, W1. The machine is called a "Xeronic" and makes use of the xerographic process. The final model will give speeds up to 3000 lines per minute with 256 characters per line. When required a system for recording the output data on microfilm at the same time as it is printed on paper can be incorporated. The microfilm will act as a file copy if required.

A review of machines shown at the National Business Show¹⁹ in New York City in October, 1959 points up the increasing competition in the field of copying equipment. Although using the well-known basic processes, several machines show variations and refinements of note. A new electrostatic camera, the Electricon, makes possible direct creation of a printing plate from original copy within the camera; the entire process of creating a plate takes one minute. Electricon is produced in three sizes by Robertson Photo-Mechanix, Inc., Chicago. The Contouramatic Mark II, shown by F. G. Ludwig, Inc., is a new automatic single-unit photocopier equipped with a sealed processing fluid supply. The machine is so designed that the operator's fingers need never touch fluid. The "Quick Silver" photocopy process, shown by Peerless Photo Products, Inc., is a new silver-photography process which is said to develop and stabilize a print almost instantaneously. It can also reproduce a great variety of material.

A useful refinement has been found in the Book Copying Unit of the Verifax machine. A special thin platen permits copying pages from tightly

bound volumes. In the new unit a heavy volume can be supported adequately to prevent damage. Since the unit weighs only thirteen pounds it is portable for field work. Exposed sheets can be held in a black envelope for later development in the standard Verifax Copier. The approximate cost is \$185.

Reproduction Products Co., subsidiary of Ozalid Division, General Aniline and Film Corp. showed the Reprofax Viking, a new, compact, white-printing machine which produces sharp and evenly developed copies. General Photo Products Co. showed the new model Genco "Porta-Fax" photocopying machine which can expose, process, and print 60 to 120 copies per hour. The Charles Bruning Co. showed the new Copyflex diazo copying machine. It is about the size of a typewriter and is called the Model 105. The American Office Equipment Co., New York, showed the Ideal Model E twin cylinder stencil duplicator which is electrically operated by an AC/DC motor with a variable speed control of from 40 to 140 copies per minute.

In addition to the new items displayed at the Business Show two others are noted in the June issue of *The Office*.²⁰

Cormac Photocopy Corp. announced the Golden Corvette with Flo-matic Control which instantly, electrically and silently fills or empties the photocopier tray at the touch of a button. When not in use the machine electrically removes the processing solution to a concealed dispenser. The developer will last up to a month, depending on the volume of copies produced. The Golden Corvette will reproduce anything written, typed, printed, drawn or stamped in any media including ballpen, carbon, color and spirit duplication. It will copy from any type, weight or color of paper up to 11" wide by any length. Its operation is completely automatic.

Peerless Photo Products, Inc. announces the Model 1500 Quick Silver separate processor in which only a single sensitized sheet of paper is used to make a copy. There is no peel-apart or throwaway sheet. The process can make either one copy or hundreds quickly from a single original. Quality reproduction with high image density and long life is obtained by the use of two separate processing solutions rather than combining the activator and the stabilizer into one monobath where they might be working against each other and tend to produce fuzzy, low-density prints of uncertain permanence. The desk-top unit takes sheets up to 9" wide and any length. Sheets 8½" x 11" and 8½" x 14" are the standard sizes available, but other sizes may be ordered. Two bottles containing activating and stabilizing solutions are easily removed when they need replenishment. Up to 100 8½" x 11" copies can be made from one change of solution.

A further note on the Bruning Copytron model 1000 from the Chief Design and Development Engineer of the Charles Bruning Co., Inc., explains the complicated mechanical devices that utilize the high speed electrostatic process.²¹

Another complete round-up of information about models and manu-

facturers dealing with the various types of copying processes appeared in the March, 1959 issue of *Office Management*.²² The article contains some good comparison charts on performance and costs.

Micro Methods Ltd. of East Ardsley, Yorkshire, England is offering a compact microfilm reader that will also scan microfiche or projected filmstrips and slides. The image is projected on a white screen on the desk, and a prism attachment enables it to be adjusted to the desired reading angle. The price of the reader is about \$123.²³

Leaflets from the firm, O. L. de Beauvais of Paris describe two new microfilm reading machines introduced there. The "AUDOMATIC" is motor driven at variable speeds, accommodates 16mm or 35mm film lengths up to 1000 ft., uses twin cartridges in which the film is wound from one to the other without being touched by hand, has a rotating head, enlarges to 20 diameters, and can also project film strips. The "Kangaroo" is a 10 lb. portable reader for microfilm or microfiche. The machine can double also as a projector or enlarger. It is a small desk-top machine easily reached and manipulated.

Although the innovation and possible significance of Kalfax Microfilm was noted in 1958, the literature of 1959 contains an article giving a valuable appraisal of its uses. Peter Scott, Head of the Microreproduction Laboratory of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wrote an account in the Winter '59 issue of *LRTS* based on his own experiments with the film at MIT.²⁴ Mr. Scott explains the chemical composition, exposure and printing process and the economics involved.

Knowing that Mr. Verner Clapp, President of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., holds a strategic position for being aware of some of the significant news in the copying methods field, I wrote him for any suggestions that might be helpful for this article. My letter elicited a neat summary of a progress report on the various Council-supported projects. No presentation is more adequate than quoting from his reply:²⁵

"CLR-7 was a contract with the Microcard Corporation for improving and/or reducing the price of its Model A hand-reader for Microcards. It was found possible to eliminate a portion of the apparatus (flashlight cells, flashlight bulb, and transformer), thus reducing the cost. A series of nine models was produced using ambient light instead of a separate light source. However, it was found that the Lucite light-gatherers employed were not of material assistance and could be dispensed with. At this point, the development might have been terminated, but it was decided to make an attempt to improve the optics which are now dependent upon a 10X magnifier which is required to read text reduced at 18X. For this purpose a lens-design contract was placed (see CLR-49).

"CLR-20 was a contract placed with the Radio Corporation of America for a working model of the Cataloger's Camera—a machine, suitable for placing on a cataloger's desk, which reproduces catalog cards by a dry photographic process and even transfers tracings to the position of added or filing entries on individual cards. The machine was constructed and was capable of reproducing cards by the Electrofax process, but the product was not suitable for inclusion in library catalogs. The machine has

consequently been left with RCA, which is continuing to work on it. Important improvements have been recently reported.

"CLR-28 was a grant to the National Library of Medicine for adapting the Listomatic camera to the compilation of the 'Current List of Medical Literature,' and plans have been announced for the revised format of this publication, based upon this application, commencing in 1960.

"CLR-34 was a contract placed with William C. Huebner to apply the smoke-cloud process for reproduction of library materials. Nothing of value resulted.

"CLR-38 was another contract with the Microcard Corporation which provided for the construction of a model of a head-supported reader for micro-opaques. Work on this contract has been suspended, awaiting the development of a superior lens to those now available (see CLR-49).

"CLR-43. The American Institute of Biological Science has undertaken on behalf of the Wildlife Disease Association to publish its journal on Microcards. The first number appeared in January 1959; a second number is in press. The initial subscribers to the journal were provided with the simplified Microcard handviewer developed under CLR-7. Objectives of the experiment are to ascertain whether the Association will decide to continue with Microcards as a vehicle for its journal, or resort to more expensive forms of publications, and to observe the effects of journal publication in microreproductions for individual use (e.g., Microcards, Microprint, microfiches, etc.). Foster E. Mohrhardt, Director, U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, is library adviser to the project.

"CLR-46. Grants to the National Microfilm Association in connection with its Annual Meeting in Washington, April 2-4, 1959, made possible the production of a volume *Guide to Microreproduction Equipment* (Annapolis, Maryland, National Microfilm Association, 1959, 438 pp.), assistance in the development of an historical exhibit of microcopying techniques and assistance toward bringing library personnel involved in microcopying to the meeting.

"CLR-47. Eugene Garfield Associates is developing the working model of a 'Copywriter'—a scanning device designed for copying short passages, bibliographic entries, etc.

"CLR-49. The lens now employed with the Microcard Model A hand-reader is a 10X lens. Reductions usually employed for Microcard text are in the order of 18X. The result to the human viewer is a loss in size. To avoid this loss, a lens of higher power is needed. But, lenses of such power do not have a field adequate to view the entire width of the usual page of text reduced by a similar factor. A lens of a new design is needed. A contract with the John R. Miles Company of Skokie, Illinois, is attempting to devise the solution to this problem. Some 230 designs have been completed. A final design is now being modeled in actual glass.

"CLR-55. In an attempt to find a photosensitive material suitable for dry microfilming in libraries, a sensitometric study was performed by Dr. Lyman Chalkley. The results of this inquiry, comparing the photo-sensitivity of various dry-process materials, were published in *Photographic Science and Engineering*, 3:174-177, July-August, 1959.

"CLR-57. The AVCO Manufacturing Corporation is developing a working model of an experimental high-density direct-access photo-storage and retrieval system for library materials.

"CLR-68. To investigate some legal problems involved in copying, especially those concerning copyright, a grant was made to the Joint Libraries Committee on Fair Use and Photocopying (of ARL, ALA, SLA and AALL) to secure legal advice and assistance.

"CLR-73. Dr. Vernon D. Tate is investigating methods for creating microfiches from ribbon microfilm.

"CLR-76. The de Florez Company is making the working model of an automatic book-cradle/page-turner."

Similar to some of the projects sponsored by the Council on Library Resources is one reported by Warren D. Novak of the General Precision Laboratory of Pleasantville, New York:²⁶

"The development of a system of automated information retrieval and closed-circuit television known as the Telecard System is continuing. The system is designed to permit a person sitting at an inquiry station consisting of a television monitor and small control panel to dial a number and cause the corresponding file card to appear on the screen before him. The system permits viewing opaque cards bearing printed, handwritten, or typed information; film aperture cards bearing photographic transparencies; or combinations of the two. Attention is being directed to the handling of microfilm aperture cards or sheet film transparencies containing multiple micro-images. The density of document and drawing information contained on these microfilm images is too great to be legibly reproduced by the standard 525 line closed-circuit television equipment. For this reason High-Resolution television equipment is being used. The High-Resolution equipment is a special development of General Precision Laboratory and is capable of generating 1,024 actual scanning lines per television frame. With appropriate optics the system is able to reproduce on a television screen a standard 8- x 10-inch page containing 40 lines of typewritten information from a microfilm image, virtually independent of the reduction ratio involved.

"Investigation is also being conducted on the means for making full-size hard copy, at high speed, from the microfilm image immediately after it has been located by the Telecard equipment. Means for making hard copy direct from the television screen are also being investigated."

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1959—Bumper Year for Serials

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A USEFUL and meaningful summary could be prepared concerning the growing attention devoted to serial problems during the 1950s—a period that saw the establishment of *Serial Slants*, the publication of the first book-length study of serials, and the graduation of serials from round table to section status within ALA. And 1959 was a good year to close this decade of increasing awareness of the importance of serials, because it was a year of extensive professional attention to them and to the myriad problems which they present to librarians.

The urgent and immediate need for information in our growing complex and technological society is marked by a rapid extension of user demands upon our library resources, forcing upon us an increasing consciousness of our undeniable interdependence. This interdependence has manifested itself very clearly in the need for union catalogs of materials. Perhaps the single occurrence of 1959 which is of greatest moment to serials librarians (and to many others for that matter) was the decision to issue another edition of the monumental *Union List of Serials*. The Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials announced a plan in January which made feasible the publication in 1962 of a third edition which will incorporate material from the second edition and its supplements as well as titles and locations culled from several other sources. A grant of over \$244,000 was made by the Council on Library Resources, editorial staff was appointed (Edna Mae Brown, Editor, and Robert D. Esmond, Assistant Editor), offices were established in the Library of Congress, and by year's end the work was well under way.

This year also saw the actual appearance of an important American union list—*The Southeastern Supplement to the Union List of Serials*—issued by the Southern Regional Education Board and prepared under the editorship of Graham Roberts. Progress was also made on many union lists of less ambitious scope, including the *Union List of Serials in New Jersey*, one for Maryland, another for Kalamazoo, another of scientific serials in the libraries of the University of Michigan, and still another of the *Serial Publications of the Soviet Union, 1939-1957*, compiled by Rudolf Smits, which, although not truly a union list, does locate files of over 5300 titles in U. S. libraries.

Union catalogs are not prepared exclusively by American librarians, nor are they compiled only of the holdings of American libraries. Recent months have seen the publication of many useful lists from elsewhere in the world. The *Gesamtverzeichnis ausländischer Zeitschriften und Serien, 1939-1958*, has begun appearing in fascicles and will report the foreign periodicals held by 120 libraries in West Germany. When it is complete in three volumes, it will be of paramount importance. *Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries* is already proving its utility. The second and final volume has now appeared of Fritz Blaser's *Bibliographie der Schweizer Presse*. An interesting finding list in a special subject area is Yves Hervouet's *Catalogue des périodiques chinois* which locates 600 selected Chinese periodicals in 35 libraries of Western Europe. Also welcomed was the announcement that a fifth volume is now in preparation of the *British Union Catalogue of Periodicals* which will include only current titles.

Publications concerning serials, however, were not limited during 1959 to union lists. Many articles were devoted to the various problems which serials introduce into library management. It is not within the purview of the present paper to furnish bibliographical access to these articles—they can be readily identified through *Library Literature*—but it would perhaps be meaningful, in order to give some impression of the wide scope of serial interest, to itemize several of the subjects which

these articles cover. There were reports on the compilation of *New Serial Titles*, on shelving serials in the National Library of Medicine, on a procedure for establishing a cost-of-periodicals index, on periodicals found to contain useful material in the administration of technical services, on encouraging the use of documents in college teaching, on exchanging publications with Soviet institutions (indeed almost the whole February issue of the *UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries* was given to the subject of exchanges), and to many other topics.

The year saw the publication of Edwin E. Williams' report of his CLR-sponsored survey of the United States Book Exchange, in which he recommended that its operations be expanded, especially insofar as supplying serials is concerned. There was also published by RTSD a list of 700 American *Periodicals Available on Long-Term Subscriptions*. This supplements the report edited by James W. Barry which appeared in the Winter 1959 issue of this journal.

There was not only professional print in 1959; there was also professional talk in 1959, and a fair share of it, too, was devoted to serial problems. Several public meetings were programmed around the subject of serials. On June 17, at Grossinger, New York, C. Sumner Spalding addressed the American Association of Law Libraries on "Building, Controlling, and Cataloging the Serials Collection." This talk is destined for publication. The Subject Specialists Section of ACRL heard George S. Bonn speak in Washington on problems Western users face in fully utilizing Japanese scientific and technological periodicals. A panel discussion on the handling of serials was held at the spring meeting of the New England Group in April. The Technical Services Administrators of Medium-Sized Research Libraries discussed policies and procedures in serial handling at the ALA conference in Washington.

There was also much talk during the year about serials within the confines of ALA committees. The Serials Policy and Research Committee recommended the preparation of an international list of subscription agencies with their areas of specialization, and a joint committee of the Serials and Acquisitions Sections of RTSD has now been appointed to carry forward this project. The Serials Policy and Research Committee also has under study "a method for improving the means of discovering and acquiring the publications of international and domestic roving congresses, conferences, and societies which have no headquarters."

In 1957 ALA Council accepted LUMSPECS for a two-year period, and the Bookbinding Committee has spent part of 1959 collecting information from libraries which used them concerning the extent of their use, successes, failures, problems, criticisms, and suggestions for improvement. Among its other projects, the same committee has been studying the physical makeup of books as it affects their conservation and has also been drafting a set of binding specifications for original paperbacks deserving permanent preservation in libraries. The RTSD Publications Committee has been surveying the literature of the several technical services with a view toward pointing out areas wherein additional re-

search is needed. Robert R. Holmes is preparing the report on the literature of serials, and its forthcoming publication should prove useful. The same committee is studying the problem of keeping an up-to-date list of subject headings for the use of those who index periodicals. Other good work on the indexing of periodicals has also been accomplished recently. The useful report of the Z-39 subcommittee on indexing of the American Standards Association was published in the December 1958 issue of *Special Libraries*. A five-day institute on indexing periodicals was held in May (1959) at the Columbia University School of Library Science.

The method of distributing U. S. government publications through the depository library system has been under study by the Congress since 1957. A new bill, H.R. 519, was introduced in January of 1959 and passed the House on March 16. It was referred to the Senate for concurrence, but when the first session of the 86th Congress ended on September 15, it was still pending before the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. Further action is, of course, hoped for during this Congress' second session in 1960.

Nineteen fifty-nine was a good year for serials—a good year with which to cap a good decade. Many valuable projects are carrying over into the 1960s, however, and prospects appear bright that, insofar as serial-oriented professional activity is concerned, the coming decade may be even better than the last.

Cataloging Ephemera

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THE CATALOGING discussed in this article was first developed and proved its feasibility in the processing of seemingly ephemeral material acquired by the General Library of New York University as a participant in the Farmington Plan. A fairly large percentage of Farmington books received by New York University did not appear to warrant the costly standard cataloging of individual titles; the method finally employed was not only less costly and faster, but actually provided a more adequate preparation of this material for the eventual user.

Essentially, the method is that of processing pamphlets or arranging vertical files but adapted to the contingencies of the cooperative character

of the Farmington acquisition plan. Attention is centered not on the individual book but on groups of closely related titles, and the avenue of approach is the subject rather than the author. The "main entry" is therefore a subject card with call number, and the material itself is grouped by subject and shelved in boxes in the appropriate classification areas of the stacks. The cooperative character of the Farmington Plan makes brief descriptions of each title necessary for publication in the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress and for ensuing requests for reference, interlibrary loans, and photoduplication. These brief descriptions serve also as an author index to the material.

As to the character of this material: some of it can easily be recognized as having only fringe and transitory value, fit to be weeded sooner or later. However, the bulk important in this context is what Arthur Bestor calls "the ephemeral material that comes into a great research library—publications related to the subject matter of the library but of small use for current scientific research" and of unpredictable future use.* Such material contains bits of information each of which may be compared to one small stone in a large mosaic. They receive their chief value from the fact that they are not isolated items but part of related matter available—if not in its entirety—yet in large enough amounts to yield significant results. As time goes by, it takes on the character of potential historical source material. A brief description of some of the ephemera reaching New York University in large volume may illustrate this statement.

The widespread activity in Italy in agricultural economics produces an unending stream of publications from various levels of government and private organizations and authors. These publications deal with land reform, irrigation, improvement of stock, afforestation, draining of swamps, and many other problems in agricultural Italy today. Sometimes they involve no more than one small project in one locality; but they contain details of facts and figures not easily found after the passage of ten, twenty, or more years. Taking all of them together, they present a full and lively picture of what has been going on in Italy in agricultural economics since the Second World War.

The librarian processing this material must keep in mind how it may be used. Historians interested in a specific problem look only occasionally for an isolated document. Ordinarily, they work with accumulations of related materials. The librarian, however, does not know what aspects and which implications of a subject—e.g., AGRICULTURE—ECONOMIC ASPECTS—ITALY—will interest the scholar when he sifts through the motley conglomeration in the future. The librarian might do well to observe the

* Bestor, Arthur. "Specialized Libraries and the General Historian." *Medical Library Association. Bulletin*, 45:126. April 1957. This writer did not learn of Bestor's article until after the procedure in New York University had been put into practice. She was all the more interested in discovering that Bestor's discussion of "ephemeral material" in its relationship to manuscript and archival collections and his suggestions as to its processing resemble those in this paper.

principles used in the arrangement of archives and large collections of personal papers, for collections of printed ephemera bear much resemblance to archival material as soon as their use in future research is taken into consideration. The accepted principle of arranging archival material is chronological. Thus, if the volume of ephemera accumulated, or accumulating (as in an ongoing acquisitions program like the Farmington Plan) makes a further break-down of subject groups necessary, the physical arrangement should be chronological by copyright or publication date.

Just as it may be more important to keep related topics together under one wider heading than to separate them under more specific ones, publications owing their origin to certain political and economic intentions may need to be kept together and to be designated by a subject entry expressing these intentions. To illustrate this: New York University has received by now well over fifty publications describing the experiences of French industrial, agricultural, and business missions to the United States in connection with the Technical Assistance Program. Their common denominator is the study of American conditions with a view to increasing labor productivity in France. Hardly any of the publications, if considered singly, would fit under the heading: LABOR PRODUCTIVITY. Yet, if they should ever be used, it would be most likely as a group under this unifying aspect.

The examples described may have shown that the procedure is not recommended as a panacea. It must be used with imaginative discrimination and applied only where standard cataloging procedures are clearly not the answer in view of the use which the material is likely to get from the scholar. The procedure can be modified to fit the specific needs of an individual library. It can also be adapted to a comprehensive collection acquired in a single transaction as well as for still-growing collections. The indexing by author which New York University must carry through because of its Farmington Plan obligations might under certain conditions prove to be unnecessary. In that case, the material could be prepared for the shelves even more quickly.

MANUAL ON USE OF DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

The Decimal Classification Office is preparing a manual of its own practices in the application of the 16th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification to books cataloged by the Library of Congress. While the immediate purpose is to satisfy a need of the Office itself and to ensure greater consistency in the use of the Classification in order to provide DC numbers on LC cards, publication at some future date is contemplated, so that classifiers in other libraries may have the benefit of knowing DC Office practices and interpretations.

Users of the 16th edition are warmly invited to write us indicating parts of the DC in need of clarification and suggesting questions which they would like to see answered in this manual. Please address communications to the undersigned at the Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Every suggestion and question will be carefully considered.—Benjamin A. Custer, Editor of the *Decimal Classification*.

Bookbinding Problems and Promises: Steps Towards a Re-evaluation of Standards

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BOOKBINDING and book repair, the means of book preservation, deserve greater attention from librarians than has been accorded them in the past quarter century. The limited bibliography on the subject stands in marked contrast to the basic function of libraries "to assemble, preserve and administer"¹ the records of our civilization. With the exception of the January 1956 issue of *Library Trends*,² nothing has been produced during the last decade which can be referred to as a survey of binding problems. Substantial treatment has been given the subject only in one recent book by Tauber.³ Research on a broad scale is justified for the following reasons:

- Significance of the topic to all types of libraries.
- An essential and fairly high expenditure item.
- Rapid technological changes which may afford economics and offer opportunities for improvements.
- The lack of standardization in a field which would easily lend itself to it.

The limited concern of librarians does not reflect the significance of expenditures for this purpose, and closer professional scrutiny would be justified in order to incorporate bookbinding and repair into the larger framework of successful management in technical processing operations in all types of libraries.

Financial Aspects

A study of public school libraries in 1953-54⁴ indicates that school libraries with over 24 million enrollment spent \$25,222,207 for library service of which \$1,294,975 or 5.6% went for binding and rebinding.

A study of public libraries for 1955-56⁵ indicates that these institutions serving 118 million people expended \$170,222,649 of which 2.1% or \$3,515,412 was allocated to binding and mending. The same study shows that the percentage of operating expenditures for binding and mending work declined over the years.⁶

1939	3.9%
1945	2.8%
1950	2.6%
1956	2.1%

Three studies⁷ covering 379 public library systems during 1958 indicate a further drop to 1.99%. These public library systems serving over 74 million people spend over \$140 million of which \$3 million was expended for binding and rebinding. As indicated below, percentage expenditures for binding vary with the size of communities served from 1.3% to 2.1% of total operating expenditures. (See Table).

A study of the 135 larger college and university libraries⁹ serving in 1955-56 higher educational institutions with enrollments of 5,000 or more (actually accounting for nearly half of the Nation's enrollment) indicates that of a total operating expenditure of \$51,967,244 almost \$2 million or 3.8% was spent for binding. A previous nationwide survey in 1951-52 of libraries¹⁰ in 1482 institutions of higher education shows that of a total operating expenditure of \$61.3 million, over \$2,366,000 or 3.8% was spent on binding, a surprisingly constant percentage.

While these statistical data for school, public and higher educational institutions are not directly comparable and no information on special libraries is available, they permit the generalization that the Nation spends upwards of \$7 million annually for binding and rebinding. More accurately put, it can be stated that at least 2.7% and possibly twice this percentage of library operating expenditure is used for this purpose. Paul Howard, Librarian, U. S. Department of Interior, estimates that Federal libraries spend half as much for binding preparation in the library as for actual binding costs.

If economies are to be derived from large-scale operations in other areas of librarianship it can be assumed that cooperation in bookbinding and repair may yield savings. The amounts of expenditure for binding are sufficiently large to suggest the importance of thorough studies in this area. They would be of particular significance since they are not restricted to any type of library. Cooperative arrangements should be scrutinized not only between public libraries but possibly school, college and public libraries in a given community, county or region. Wherever cooperative arrangements in technical processing exist, binding and repair facilities should be studied and their coordination with other technical operations should be considered.

Binding Operations

There are currently at least ten different types of binderies operating in the U. S.¹¹ Edition, trade, pamphlet and prebinders handle primarily materials prior to library use while commercial or library binders, binderies within libraries and hand binders provide mostly repair work of already used materials and binding of unbound books and periodicals.

Of particular significance to libraries is the consideration whether binding work should be contracted for and turned over to commercial binderies or handled within the library.

SELECTED DATA FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS SERVING POPULATIONS
OF 50,000 AND OVER, 1958*

Item	Total	Cities with populations of 100,000 or more		Cities with populations of 50,000 to 99,999		County and regional library systems serving populations of 50,000 or more
		1	2	3	4	5
Number reporting	379			110	117	152
Populations served (1950 Census)	74,120,000			47,219,000	9,485,000	17,416,000
Operating expenditures	\$140,223,000			\$101,085,000	\$17,645,000	\$21,493,000
Salaries	98,844,000			73,199,000	11,931,000	13,714,000
Library materials	19,337,000			12,421,000	2,740,000	4,176,000
Binding & rebinding	2,792,000			2,167,000	231,000	394,000
Percent of total operating expenditure	1.99			2.14	1.30	1.83

* Prepared by D. Holladay and based on R. Vainstein's *Statistics of Public Library Systems . . . 1958* (Office of Education Circulars 590, 594 and 598) Washington, D.C., USDHEW, 1959.

Tauber¹² and Kingery¹³ discussed this topic in detail but a survey of national scope is necessary to reach definite conclusions.

Baatz reported in 1952 that true binding departments were in operation in the public libraries of Boston, Detroit, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, Pittsburgh, Queens Borough, St. Louis and Seattle.¹⁴ Stratton¹⁵ and Kingery¹⁶ indicate that 14 college or university libraries operated their own binderies or had their work done by their or associated university press binderies. In comparison to these 24 internal or semi-internal binderies, there are about 80 commercial binderies active which work almost exclusively for libraries.¹⁷ Stratton estimates that "about 86 percent of the library binding in this country is done by commercial binderies, 14 percent is done by institutional library binderies."¹⁸

Gerould recommended in 1932¹⁹ that the operation of a bindery within a library should be undertaken only by large institutions which spend in excess of \$10,000 for binding and this should be done only under exceptional circumstances. A quarter-century later, Kingery²⁰ estimated that the critical amount may have risen to \$75,000. In the last five years a whole range of new, very efficient and extremely expensive machinery which has come into use is already converting binding and rebinding into increasingly mechanized operations in commercial binderies, which may make the operation of binderies within libraries economically unsound. However, no conclusions can be drawn unless a survey would provide definite answers. It would also be of significance to the library profession to determine whether cooperative agreements among libraries could be worked out whereby libraries would place larger binding contracts with commercial binders resulting in economies inherent in large scale operations.

Of greater importance would be an understanding of new synthetic materials which are replacing thread, glue, cloth, and board and possibly even paper as we know them today. While it is fairly unlikely that the shape of books to come will be radically different from its present appearance, the means towards the same ends will undoubtedly be subject to substantial adaptations.

Development of Binding Standards

The reasons for the development of binding standards are easy to enumerate but, as the past indicates, far more complicated to achieve. Standards are required

- by libraries to secure good work at reasonable prices
- by libraries as yardsticks of performance
- by libraries in planning interlibrary cooperation
- by libraries and binderies to simplify contractual arrangements
- by librarians, binders, publishers and book manufacturers to provide a uniform terminology which will contribute to the solution of undesirable trade practices
- by the library profession for the redrafting of a handbook or guide

(As new standards are being adopted, the 1952 edition of the Library Binding Manual²¹ will require revision).

Standards represent the thoughts and varying interests of different groups, their associations and organizations and agreements based on mutual understanding and appreciation are not easily or quickly accomplished. Producer (binder) and consumer (librarian) face in their work different problems which they aim to solve in their own ways which are not equally appreciated by the other party.

"Concerted efforts to improve binding were made as early as 1909 when a Committee on Bookbinding of the American Library Association prepared . . . *Binding for Small Libraries* . . . Mary E. Wheelock, a librarian in the Cleveland Public Library, is said to have formulated the first specifications for library binding in 1916."²² In 1923 the ALA Bookbinding Committee was organized as a standing committee. During the 1920's and early 1930's close cooperation was established between the ALA Bookbinding Committee and the Employing Bookbinders Section of the Book Manufacturers Institute. By 1935, a Joint Committee was created. Its main efforts resulted in the drafting of the *Minimum Specifications for Class A Library Binding*. In the same year the commercial binders who worked permanently for libraries left the Employing Bookbinders Section of the Book Manufacturers Institute (BMI) and formed the Library Binding Institute (LBI). This organization continued its close cooperation with the ALA through the Joint Committee. Stratton refers to the period 1936-41 as "the golden period of improvement of library binding."²³ During the war and immediate post World War II years the Joint Committee met infrequently and was eventually dissolved. During 1952 the ALA Bookbinding Committee directed its attention for the first time towards the establishing of less durable, less expensive binding specifications for less frequently used books. At the same time the Committee became aware of the desirability of considering additional binding standards.

The attempt of the LBI in 1955-56 to have the Class A Minimum Specifications adopted as a U. S. commercial standard failed.^{24, 25, 26} In 1956 the ALA Bookbinding Committee developed, in cooperation with Dudley A. Weiss, Lawrence E. Hertzberg and other LBI members, a standard for the Binding of Lesser Used Materials (Lum Specs).²⁷

During 1958 a Subcommittee of the Bookbinding Committee started to explore possibilities for the establishment of standards for the rebinding of paperbacks for permanent library preservation. Initial studies led to a consideration of perfect binding for library use, but the lack of testing facilities hampered progress in this area.

During the same year, the Bookbinding Subcommittee, Sectional Committee Z39, American Standards Association, was formed. This group, consisting of representatives from the ALA, SLA, LBI and ABPC developed under the Chairmanship of Henry J. Dubester the "ASA Standard for Book Binding for Libraries: Library Binding (Rebinding)

and Binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, and Special Volumes." Based on the Class A Minimum Specifications this standard promises to become within a short time, a national standard.

Cooperation Among Library Groups

Without underrating in any way the decided contributions which the Class A Minimum Specifications have made over the years in improving the library binding situation, the librarian members of the ASA-Z39 Bookbinding Subcommittee and both present and past members of the ALA-RTSD Bookbinding Committee were convinced that library binding matters need re-examination on a broader scale. They felt over the years the limitations of specifications which a quarter century ago were written rather in terms of materials and methods than according to requirements and performance. Late in 1959, in search of a new approach, this group* entered informally into discussions with the Council on Library Resources. During two meetings it became apparent that a program of research was needed.

This group proposed an inquiry to obtain library binding specifications which are to be based on performance standards and acceptance tests to assure conformance. In order to undertake such a study it was proposed that its execution proceed in two phases.

Phase I. Six Months.

- a. An interview-type survey in a sampling of libraries of all types would assemble data from which to draw conclusions on varieties of binding requirements, varieties of books, and principal categories to be covered by separate binding specifications, the most important of these categories to be covered by separate binding specifications which would be selected for the work of Phase II.
- b. Concurrently, the development of a proposal for carrying out Phase II.

Phase II. Time to be determined.

- a. A program of testing to establish the performance standards, specifications and acceptance tests for the categories of binding identified by Phase I as being most important.
- b. Drafting of standards, specifications and acceptance tests resulting from a.

It was suggested that the program be conducted by the American Library Association with the co-sponsorship of the Special Libraries Associ-

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ation under the immediate policy direction of the ALA Bookbinding Committee with additional representation from the ALA Library Technology Project and the Special Libraries Association.

It was agreed that at the beginning of the study's first phase the interested segments of industry be informed of the program, with a view to enlisting its suggestions and cooperation. At the time that Phase I is launched there should be a meeting to which representatives of the Library Binding Institute, Book Manufacturers Institute, American Book Publishers Council, American Textbook Publishers Institute, National Bureau of Standards and *Publishers' Weekly* would be invited.

The group suggested that the first phase of the study be conducted by a team consisting of a library binding specialist, a testing specialist and a secretary.

This study will undoubtedly consider the differences between the currently adopted ALA Standards,²⁸ those of the Library Binding Institute,²⁹ and the American Standards Association. At present the library profession lacks testing facilities for binding. It would be of great value if such a service could be developed through the above outlined study group to assist them in their work and then be made available to the profession for examination of work done in their binderies or obtained through contractual arrangements.

In the area of book repair, new methods and material based on the use of plastics, have reached the market,³⁰ but not enough is known about how they stand up under use. Several commercial suppliers are now making available repair kits which are advertised as time-savers. These materials should be tested. Their use should be studied and reported in survey fashion and not merely described in articles which indicate practices in a single library or enumerate materials and techniques now in practice. While contributions of this nature are in themselves useful, they are characteristic of the beginning stages of research. Studies on an advanced level which bookbinding and book repair deserves are waiting to be initiated.

An outline for bookbinding studies will be included in the report of the Committee on Interlibrary Cooperation in the Public Library Field (Robert D. Leigh, Chairman) which worked for the last two years under a grant from the Council on Library Resources. With the attention recently focussed on bookbinding, it appears that problems which have been discussed for many years are at long last on the verge of critical evaluation and possible solution.

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Some Aspects of Basic Research in Classification

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IN RECENT years, basic research in classification has taken the form of questioning some of the accepted axioms of the subject. Traditionally, classification has meant a process of division and subdivision, proceeding from general to particular, until specific units of considerable concreteness are reached. This produces a rigid set of classes and class relationships. The classes are displayed in tables, arranged to show a hierarchy or family tree of relationships, often called a tree of knowledge. It is possible, however, by using a broader definition of classification,¹ to introduce a different approach, utilizing the scientific method and working from particular to general. The specific unit is accepted as the basic element of the system, and classes are formed by grouping units which are similar. The classification is created by building upwards, by putting individual parts together to form a whole (synthesis). The net result is a flexible set of classes and class relationships, displayed through block patterns rather than by the more familiar hierarchy or tree diagram.

The new, analytic types of classification are being developed in recognition of the fact that, as Shera points out, every book is a complex creation composed of a large number of related patterns which reflect the multidimensional nature of knowledge.² In the analytic classifications, it is recognized that every relationship of a single classification element is vitally necessary for the eventual retrieval of information. The classification must at once be as broad and as fine as possible. This is extremely difficult to achieve.

The purpose of this non-traditional classification is two-fold: to escape from the procedure of classifying something in one place and in one place only (pigeon-holing), and to permit approach to information from any angle which may be pertinent.³ Various analytic methods are utilized.⁴ These produce a compound classification composed of elemental parts, each of which is made available for searching purposes because it can be indexed separately. In this paper, the term "faceted" shall be applied throughout to denote any classification which is compounded of parts, each of which in turn is built up by assigning individual items to more general, related categories.

Probably the chief motivating factor behind the new approach to classification has been the tremendous growth of scientific literature during the past century. This growth, which is still taking place at an exponential rate, has necessitated a new approach to the cataloging or storage process, simply because traditional methods cannot cope with either the deluge of material or the forms in which it is presented.

The traditional method of analyzing material for purposes of storage and retrieval has been in the form of a general information system tailored to suit books. Its catalog is in unit card form, alphabetically arranged, with a standardized method of entry and a standardized set of descriptive terms. For all practical purposes, the alphabetical or dictionary arrangement of the catalog has limited use of the classification to providing a classified shelf list—that is, it supplies a code number necessary for placing each book on the shelf with others on the same subject. Classification is made a tool for achieving consistent, fixed location of like material. On the other hand, realization that a classified shelf list leaves something to be desired in the way of subject analysis has forced catalogers to add subject entries to the card catalog, each corresponding to one of the major topics covered by the book and chosen from a standardized subject heading list containing a mixture of terms gathered through literary warrant.⁵ Throughout this whole cataloging process, the physical book, not its contents, has been the primary bibliographic target.

Therefore, one of the first questions raised in reassessing the value of classification was whether the cataloging procedure was directed towards the right target. In other words, should the primary bibliographic target be the book *per se* or its contents? If the book is a monograph on a homogeneous subject, the system of shelf classification, supplemented by subject headings, is usually adequate. On the other hand, if the book represents a cross-fertilization among subject fields or if it is a collection of papers, possibly on one central theme, but from many points of view representing many different fields, and if the information in it is to be sought from all these subject angles, then it is impossible to present its true subject coverage without either a multiple-classification approach or a much deeper subject analysis than can be made with standard methods.

The fact that journal articles and reports, rather than monographs, are now the most important sources of *new information* in many fields has led to the development of different cataloging systems. These are subject-oriented and are based on the idea that it is the *content* of the book, article or report which is of prime significance, not the book, article or report in itself. In many of these new systems, notably in Uniterms, cataloging methods involving standardized form of entry and description have been eliminated completely, and classification, if present at all, has been made subservient to the subject analysis (by words) process.

The revised fundamental concept, that one should bring out the full scope of the book or article, has had some far-reaching consequences upon the development of modern classification. In the attempt to present

more than a cursory indication of the content of a book, a special system was devised almost thirty years ago by S. R. Ranganathan, who was influenced by Berwick Sayers and Henry E. Bliss.⁶ The canons of classification, as enumerated by Ranganathan, led him to the conclusion that it is possible in every subject to analyze knowledge into five basic categories: personality, matter, energy, space, and time. Others using Ranganathan's pattern have not limited themselves so strictly, and have added more categories as the individual subjects demanded.⁷

In any case, the main categories are converted into the links or *facets* of the classification. The facets themselves may represent the fundamental categories directly or in combination, and they are made up of elements, called "foci" in Ranganathan's schedules. Then a notation is assigned, and the whole is riveted together in a predetermined order with special connective symbols (originally colons, hence the name "Colon Classification"). The necessity of distinguishing between the whole and its parts and of using the elemental material of a single category more than once in describing a title has led to the adoption of the idea of different "levels" and "rounds" of classification. The need for indicating what influences what or is influenced by what, and the form in which the material is presented, has resulted in the addition of special indicators for relations, and the "common isolate" for an expanded system of form division. Other problems, such as what to do with a classic (any work that attracts other works about itself) have produced ingenious solutions, but the complexities involved in some of these, as well as the difficulties of trying to divide everything into five basic categories, have complicated the Colon Classification almost to the point of no return.⁸ It is possible that some of these devices could be eliminated by a careful reworking of the schedules.

Other classificationists have followed Ranganathan, with wide modifications.⁹ The approach to subject analysis inherent in faceted classification has been promoted by recognition of the fundamental element or "isolate"¹⁰ as the basis for this type of classification. These isolates, the atoms for the facet (itself the equivalent to the molecule), are the building blocks from which the classification is made. It has also led to the realization that there are two ways in which expansion in any classification takes place: horizontally, called classification in *array*, and vertically, called classification in *chain*.¹¹ A method and a notation are sought whereby unlimited additions may be made in both directions without impairing the pattern of the system as a whole. So far, this has proved relatively easy for classification in chain, but quite an obstacle for classification in array. Some improved way of indicating *relationships* between concepts contained in facets is also sought, since, as Farradane points out, these are often of greater significance than the concepts themselves.¹² It has even been suggested that alphabetical indexes may be made more pertinent through classification. In this case, the analytic process is used to make the index more exhaustive and to cut down on scattering of related material.¹³

The notation used in classification has been re-examined in the process of creating analytic classification.¹⁴ It is recognized that many conventional classifications have been unnecessarily limited by their notations. Is it necessary, for example, to try to pour all knowledge into the ten or twenty-six categories that can be represented by the Hindu-Arabic numerals 0-9, or the Roman letters A-Z? Must the elaboration under each be limited to multiples of the original base of the notation, as in Dewey, Universal Decimal, or Bliss? Standard letters and numbers are too limited to satisfy the requirements of analytic classifications. A larger base of operations is needed. Various suggestions have been made for enlarging the capacity of classification systems, either by adding symbols as purely ordinal numbers or by using a number system with a larger base.¹⁵ In faceted classifications, the necessity of employing sign-posts to signal the introduction of a new facet, or to divide components of a facet, or to indicate relationships, has resulted in the adoption of a special series of letters or marks or punctuation signs or other devices, each with its own peculiar meaning, position and purpose. The Colon Classification now utilizes a system of about seventy digits for all purposes. These numbers are an odd mixture, which makes them more difficult to understand and use than would be the case if some logical and uniform numbering system were required. The notation problem is another which requires adequate solution before an ideal classification can be constructed.

The single book which treats of many subjects or of one subject from many viewpoints has been mentioned. The multidimensional nature of knowledge itself presents another problem. There are some subjects which refuse to be compartmentalized.¹⁶ Classification of material in interdisciplinary or area studies and of topics which cover several categories simultaneously is very difficult. Auxiliary tables and the analytic process were designed to solve this problem. Multi-plane classification and dual classification numbers have been suggested as solutions.¹⁷ Since the current tendency in all areas of knowledge is to realign old fields into new fields, and to rearrange the basic academic classification of knowledge, solution to this problem is imperative.

A more fundamental question related to the realignment of fields of knowledge is whether a full hierarchy in classification is necessary.¹⁸ Would it be possible to classify without hierarchical arrangement? We are so accustomed to thinking in terms of a tree of knowledge that it is difficult even to consider an alternative. Nevertheless, with analytic classification, it is possible to classify in several non-hierarchical forms. These have been described figuratively as a series of related classification maps, or as a ball made up to layers and layers of connecting material, or as an interlocking network in depth, a lattice or a plexus of classification chains, or even, perhaps in despair, as a maze.¹⁹

A further question may be raised: if a classification does not necessarily have to be hierarchical in arrangement, does it have to be logical? The Dewey, Universal Decimal and Bliss classifications are made primarily by logical division, which is mirrored to some extent in their nota-

tions. The Library of Congress classification, in contrast, is definitely non-logical and the notation is largely ordinal. This classification functions as well, if not better, than the others. A non-logical classification has the great advantage of flexibility, since one may add to it rather freely without upsetting the whole pattern. The fact that the Library of Congress classification is displayed in an almost random fashion, after some initial form divisions in each main class, does not seem to be a disadvantage in its operation. In a non-conventional classification, the elements of each category may be expressed either in a logical or a non-logical manner. The advantage of variability, rather than the display of relationships, is the chief motivation for choosing a non-logical arrangement.

In addition to the traditional and the faceted classifications, there is a third type emerging from the subject approach to knowledge. This kind, which is, as yet, still uncertain, ill-defined and has no distinctive name, is based on utilization of the concept, the class, or even the actual word representing these ideas, as the fundamental element. The element itself is analyzed and fitted into the larger scale of things by relating it to more generic terms. This type of classification is represented in at least three forms: a specialized system of words (sometimes called "keywords" or "descriptors"), hierarchical definition, and semantic factoring.

The simplest example of the first form is the original Uniterms system, in which compound terms are reduced to their elementary components, and these matched (or "correlated") at will to construct new relationships. Various types of correlative indexes have been devised, all stemming from the same principle, but with different methods for determining index words.²⁰ This kind of word utilization, however, has developed problems arising from the peculiar nature of living language, and it has been necessary to turn to linguistics in order to try to find a way of dealing with words and their meaning(s) in a satisfactory manner. Classification was originally excluded as a means of indicating precise meaning, but recently there has been reconsideration of its values in this respect.²¹

In addition, the analysis of word indexing systems on a classification basis has begun to be extended to subject headings. Various investigations have been made of the concealed classification in the "see also" reference structure of these headings.²² Here classification has proved more useful in determining relationships than in making the meaning of words more explicit.

A method of solving the ambiguity problem and at the same time indicating relationships is through hierarchical definition.²³ Hierarchical definition is a method of classifying words based on two principles. The first principle is that a word without context lacks precise meaning, and therefore, to be perfectly clear, it should carry some or all of its family tree around with it. This tree may be supplied by ordinary classification, but with this difference: the classification is limited to the contents of a major category, so that there would be a separate classification supplying definitions for each word, thus creating a classification chain for each

word. These definition chains may be made by the standard method of division or by building up from elemental terms. The second principle in hierarchical definition is that the searcher should be led from the specific term of his choice to more general terms, so that if he enters an information system with a narrow or very specific subject in mind, he may be led to broader subjects related to his own and of value to him.²⁴ If hierarchical definition is used for the facets of a faceted classification, the definitions in each facet may be drawn from a separate subject classification—each subject may be classified separately.²⁵ There is no reason to limit subjects to those currently contained in existing classifications—one may branch out and away from academic listings, along the line of the Detroit Public Library's Reader Interest Arrangement, for example.²⁶ In the case of hierarchical definition for an analytic classification, the possibility of altering or revising the basic isolates in a single category without upsetting the whole system is a desirable feature. Hierarchical definition may also be used without notation in subject heading terms to tighten up the connective structure, and in correlative indexing to give more accurate meaning to index terms.

A third and much more advanced solution lies in the approach known as semantic factoring. In this process, as in the case of hierarchical definition, it is recognized that a word without context or amplification is likely to be ambiguous, and that to be sure of pin-point precision in definition, some way of providing context must be found. This is done by analyzing words into their basic concepts, and a classification of concepts and their relationships is created as the raw material for definition. The generic concepts (semantic factors), which are the isolates of the system, are linked together, as in the facets of a faceted classification, to form a compound classification for the original term. Thus, the resulting code word is very similar to the notationalized content of a facet, both being the reconstruction of a concept through an analytic process. As with facets, every factor in the compound term is subject to indexing link by link (chain indexing). A mixed notation is utilized. The whole classification number or code word also forms a "machine language word," and it and its component parts may be used for machine literature searching.²⁷ Classification is basic to this system, but the analysis is somewhat different from that of systems designed solely for classification purposes.

It may be noted that in all of the analytic classification approaches, the visualization of the patterns of knowledge cannot be shown as a tree, the standard division diagram, because the classification terms, such as the compound evaluations produced by faceting or semantic factoring, simply cannot be represented in this way. Probably the best way to visualize such analyses is as a lattice or multidimensional network.²⁸ Finally, it is necessary to point out that Vickery has emphasized and re-emphasized with great persuasiveness the essential classification features of all subject approaches to the problems involved in analyzing information for storage and retrieval.²⁹

In all forms of classification, but particularly in the non-conventional

ones, language is an extremely important factor. The introduction of linguistics into classification has opened up a major area for research. One of the great weaknesses of the storage process is the necessity for describing a subject in language that is constantly changing. Material very often has to be cataloged long before the language in its field has crystallized and become stable, which means that, while a standard classification may be acceptable temporarily because its very nature gives the new material a definite place in relation to what has gone before, the *index* to this classification, the subject headings, and any classification whose links are composed of elements expressed in words almost certainly will be inadequate as to terminology and rarely will be in the final language of the field except in old and relatively unchanging areas.³⁰ Since the terminology is always changing and ambiguity does occur, even in classification, it is necessary to find some adequate means of dealing with constant change.

Some attempts have been made to analyze subject terminology linguistically, without particular regard to *meaning*, as is current practice in some portions of linguistics. The bits and parts of words produced are converted into a new kind of language, sometimes by a process resembling classification.³¹ The tendency to ignore meaning as a primary target, which is decried by some linguists, lessens the value of these contributions to the subject analysis of bibliographic material, where results are not much use without meaning.

In some respects, the linguistic approach to subject analysis appears, philosophically speaking, diametrically opposed to the classification one. Actually, the two are almost inseparably intertwined: one cannot make a satisfactory classification without an alphabetical index based on words, and one cannot convey the precise meaning of words in any general information system without some kind of analysis based on classification. The possibility of considering classification as a language has not been overlooked.³² This provides another intersection for classification and linguistics, particularly as manifested in mechanical translation.

One of the more interesting recent developments in library classification (though not called such) is the Detroit Public Library's Reader Interest Arrangement.³³ In this system, books are classified as usual with the Dewey Decimal Classification. Then, however, chosen ones are given a location symbol corresponding to one of the major categories into which the book fits, according to the dictates of reader interest. In other words, the rigidity of one-place, one-number classification is overcome by *physically* moving the book to shelves of related subjects where it might also have been classified. This is applied multi-plane classification. Traditionally, the dictionary catalog has required books to have a fixed classification and a fixed location. With the classified catalog, the location is fixed, but the classification is mobile. With the Detroit system, the formal Dewey classification is fixed, but the "Reader Interest Arrangement" classification is mobile and the book is mobile. Ideally, both book and classification should be mobile. This could be done either by making the classifica-

tion number solely a string of location symbols, as the content of the book suggests—a multi-plane classification in linear style—or by developing some more sophisticated classification by means of an analytic process adapted to such a situation. The Detroit system and its classification possibilities deserve serious consideration, both as a means of escaping the limitations imposed by the dictionary catalog and as a potential method of surmounting the confines of hierarchical classification.

There are other areas deserving more study. The success of the subject approach in many of the present mechanical selection systems is deceptive. In most cases, the material handled has been extremely explicit and finite, and limited to a narrow subject. When one comes to the realm of ideas, as in pure research in science, or generally in less exact areas such as the humanities, the requirements are quite different and new methods must be devised to meet them. In many fields, for instance, notably in history and the humanities, the factual data are far less important in a research contribution than the argument or reasoning about them. Up to this point, the present methods of subject analysis have been able to do little with this type of information. Classification, by supplying a frame of reference, is probably in the best position to handle intangible or developing ideas, but even here there must be fuller recognition of the problem before really satisfactory solutions are to be found.

Basic research in classification covers many areas and problems, some of which have been discussed in this paper. As with the development of modern mathematics in the nineteenth century, the chief impediment to advancement is not thinking in terms of new ideas, but *un*-thinking or breaking free of old concepts. Once this has been accomplished, it is possible to approach the subject from angles which offer interesting opportunities for further study. It is too soon to know which viewpoints will be the most productive, and much too soon to tell which will ultimately yield new general classification systems. Suffice it to say that there is now enough interest in basic research in classification to make the future look very promising.

FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES

1. *Classification*: An orderly method of grouping things according to their salient characteristics or properties. The thing classified is a concept (an idea, an inference) or a complex of concepts, which is an accepted subjective representation of a real, but not necessarily observable, unit. The groups (or categories) are arranged systematically according to definite criteria, so that the relationships among them or derivation of one group from another are clearly indicated. A unique designation or verbalization is applied to each category. A notation, preferably either one which mirrors the internal structure of the classification or which reflects the constitution of its elemental concepts, may be applied.
2. Shera, J. H. "Pattern, Structure and Conceptualization in Classification." *Proceedings of the International Study Conference on Classification for Information Retrieval Held at Beatrice Webb House, Dorking, England, 13th-17th May 1957*. London, ASLIB, 1957. (Hereafter referred to as *Dorking Papers*) p. 21.
3. Vickery, B. C. "Developments in Subject Indexing." *Journal of Documentation*, 11:7. March 1955. Vickery's ideas are elaborated in his book, *Classification and Indexing in Science*. London, Butterworths Scientific Publications, 1958.

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Grolier, Eric de. *Théorie et pratique des classifications documentaires*. Paris, Union française des organismes de documentation, 1956. p. 345.

"Concluding Survey." *Dorking Papers*. p. 82.

4. "Conclusions and Recommendations." *Dorking Papers*. p. 111.

5. *Literary warrant*: 1) The justification for putting a given term in a schedule because published material exists on that subject. 2) The justification for using a certain principle of division in facet analysis because it appears in the literature. (Definitions by J. Mills, courtesy of B. C. Vickery.)

6. Ranganathan, S. R. *Prolegomena to Library Classification*. Madras, Madras Library Association, 1937. p. xiv-xvi.

— "Library Classification as a Discipline." *Dorking Papers*. p. 3.

7. See, for example: Vickery, B. C. *Classification and Indexing in Science*. p. 34, 85, 87.

8. Ranganathan, S. R. *Colon Classification*. 5th ed. Madras, Madras Library Assoc., 1957. v. 1. "Basic Classification."

9. See Palmer, B. I., and Wells, A. J. *The Fundamentals of Library Classification*. London, Allen & Unwin, 1951. p. 42-52, 82-100.

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The classification of Brisch is somewhat similar. Cf. Kyle, Barbara. "E. G. Brisch: Something New in Classification." *Special Libraries*, 47:100-105. March 1956.

10. *Isolate*: An item of knowledge . . . which is an object or class of objects, a process or class of processes, or an abstract term or class of terms, which is clearly and, at its own level of complexity, uniquely definable, as far as may be possible. Cf. Farradane, J. E. L. "A Scientific Theory of Classification and Indexing and Its Practical Applications." *Journal of Documentation*, 6:87. June 1950.

11. Ranganathan, S. R. *Prolegomena*. Canons 8-11 (array), p. 40-58; Canons 12-13 (chain), p. 59-61; also p. 99-119.

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12. Farradane, J. E. L. "The Psychology of Classification." *Journal of Documentation*, 11:187-201. December 1955.

13. Vickery, B. C. *Classification and Indexing in Science*. p. 103-109.

14. Bishop, Charles. "An Integrated Approach to the Documentation Problem." *American Documentation*, 4:56. Spring 1953.

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Vickery, B. C. *Classification and Indexing in Science*. p. 48-74.

15. Palmer, B. I., and Wells, A. J. *Fundamentals of Library Classification*, p. 70.

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16. Vickery, B. C. "Relations Between Subject Fields: Problems of Constructing a General Classification." *Dorking Papers*, p. 43-49.

17. Richmond, Phyllis A. "Some Multi-Plane Classification Schemes." *American Documentation*, 5:61-71. April 1954.

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18. Bishop, Charles. "An Integrated Approach to the Documentation Problem." *American Documentation*, 4:56. Spring 1953.

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"Conclusions and Recommendations." *Dorking Papers*. p. 111.

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Vickery, B. C. "Subject Analysis for Information Retrieval." *Preprints*, Area 5, p. 41-51.

——— "The Structure of Information Retrieval Systems." *Preprints*, Area 6, p. 5-19.

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20. See, for example, Bernier, C. L. "Correlative Indexes I." *American Documentation*, 7:283-288. October 1956.

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24. Bernier, C. L., and Heumann, K. "Correlative Indexes III." *American Documentation* 8: 213. July 1957.

25. This possibility is mentioned in Vickery, *Classification and Indexing in Science*. p. 34.

26. *The Reader Interest Arrangement in the Detroit Public Library*. Detroit, Detroit Public Library, June 1955. 7 p. Mimeographed.

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28. Fairthorne, R. A. "Patterns of Retrieval." *American Documentation*, 7:65-70. April 1956.

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——— "The Structure of Information Retrieval Systems." *Preprints*, Area 6, p. 5-19.

29. Vickery, B. C. "Developments in Subject Indexing." *Journal of Documentation*, 11:1-11. March 1955.

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30. Terminology difficulties are discussed briefly in Shera, J. H. "Pattern, Structure and Conceptualization in Classification." *Dorking Papers*, p. 23, and in greater detail in

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Cost Indexes for U. S. Periodicals: A Progress Report

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THE COMMITTEE on Cost of Library Materials Index¹ has continued its work on the periodicals cost indexes. A progress report is herewith presented in the form of an experimental classification together with the indexes for each subject for librarians who will find them useful now.

The University of Illinois Research Board furnished funds to hire assistants to collect subscription data for all of the US periodical titles listed in the 1956 *Ulrich*, with certain exceptions; and the indexes below were calculated on the basis of this data. The exceptions included children's periodicals (this was Avis Zebker's assignment) and medical periodicals (James Barry's assignment); most house organs, local interest periodicals, pulp magazines, and like categories which would not interest the majority of libraries; and titles distributed free of charge.

The 3,000 or so titles for which subscription information was available in Ayer or Faxon or from issues on the University of Illinois Library shelves were then classified according to a neat subject classification logically covering the fields of knowledge. It soon became apparent that neatness could not be the primary consideration. A group of less than fifty titles may not yield a reliable index. One or two radical changes in subscription prices can distort the whole picture. In the area of periodicals cost indexing, with its wide spread in prices, a sampling of 100 titles has a nice round, reliable ring about it, although fewer can yield a trustworthy figure. It should be made plain that the "samplings" used in the present indexes are based upon *all* relevant titles found in *Ulrich* for which subscription data could be found in the available sources. There was no selection or random sampling of titles to be used.

The number of titles which fell into some of the subject areas was too small to yield a trustworthy index. The Sciences were particularly disappointing in this respect. The largest number (only forty-six) fell in Physics, and the least (four titles) in Astronomy. It was not advisable to put all of them into a single Science index, since the price range in the various subjects differed enough so that the usefulness of the average price would be lost. Also the pattern of change in index numbers varied for the various sciences. As a possible solution to the problem, Physics and Chemistry have been grouped together because they have the same

¹ A progress report, covering books, appeared in *Library Journal*, Jan. 1, 1960.

price range and the same price change pattern. Zoology's pattern is somewhat the same, but it seemed so illogical to include it with the two that it was given a separate index, although the forty-four titles available are scarcely adequate. Mathematics, Botany, Geology, and General Science are all small groups of titles and all have similar patterns of behavior. That is how this rather curious collection of subjects happens to be together. Philosophy and Religion fell together rather naturally, as did Sociology and Anthropology. Fine and Applied Arts is perhaps the least satisfactory, including as it does Music, Art, Architecture, Ceramics as an art, Landscape Architecture, City Planning, Photography as an art, Dance, Industrial Design, and Theatre. The two very large groups were Engineering and Business and Economics. These two were kept to a manageable size by weeding out the borderline titles: labor and industrial relations from Business, and manufacturing and industrial arts from Engineering. Separate indexes could be supplied for these two areas. Library Science and Psychology were figured separately.

The General classification needs a word of explanation. It is made up of popular titles, usually having large circulations, most of which would be found on the shelves of a public library in a city of 100,000 or over. Smaller libraries would have a selection of them. This is the series of indexes which should have the widest use, and the selection of titles used to produce it deserves some review and discussion.

These indexes are offered as an aid to librarians. The way in which they are divided into a subject classification will be an important element in their usefulness. Suggestions towards improving the classification in the direction of greater usefulness will be welcomed by any of the members of the Committee on Cost of Library Materials: Mrs. Avis Zebker, Brooklyn Public Library; James W. Henderson, New York Public Library; Frank L. Schick, U. S. Office of Education; Sidney E. Matthews, Virginia Military Institute Library; William H. Kurth, National Library of Medicine, Chairman of the Committee; and the present author.

GENERAL (Based on 127 periodicals)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Price</i>	<i>Index</i>
1947-1949	3.70	100.0
1950	4.16	112.4
1951	4.18	113.0
1952	4.28	115.7
1953	4.34	117.3
1954	4.39	118.6
1955	4.44	120.0
1956	4.62	124.9
1957	4.72	127.6
1958	4.88	131.9
1959	5.00	135.1

LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE (Based on 90 periodicals)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Price</i>	<i>Index</i>
1947-1949	2.98	100.0
1950	3.20	107.4
1951	3.28	110.1
1952	3.33	111.7
1953	3.38	113.4
1954	3.37	113.1
1955	3.40	114.1
1956	3.42	114.8
1957	3.50	117.4
1958	3.66	122.8
1959	3.92	131.5

FINE AND APPLIED ARTS (Based on 113 periodicals)

1947-1949	3.37	100.0
1950	3.58	106.2
1951	3.52	104.5
1952	3.57	105.9
1953	3.74	111.0
1954	3.91	116.0
1955	3.99	118.4
1956	4.05	120.2
1957	4.22	125.2
1958	4.57	135.6
1959	4.67	138.6

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION (Based on 126 periodicals)

1947-1949	2.50	100.0
1950	2.70	108.0
1951	2.66	106.4
1952	2.68	107.2
1953	2.83	113.2
1954	2.88	115.2
1955	2.94	117.6
1956	3.01	120.4
1957	3.05	122.0
1958	3.18	127.2
1959	3.32	132.8

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION (Based on 92 periodicals)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Price</i>	<i>Index</i>
1947-1949	3.00	100.0
1950	3.26	108.7
1951	3.27	109.0
1952	3.36	112.0
1953	3.36	112.0
1954	3.49	116.3
1955	3.52	117.3
1956	3.53	117.7
1957	3.62	120.7
1958	3.76	125.3
1959	3.80	126.7

HISTORY (Based on 91 periodicals)

1947-1949	3.25	100.0
1950	3.36	103.4
1951	3.42	105.2
1952	3.53	108.6
1953	3.70	113.8
1954	3.81	117.2
1955	3.96	121.8
1956	4.00	123.1
1957	4.21	129.5
1958	4.46	137.2
1959	4.55	140.0

POLITICAL SCIENCE (Based on 95 periodicals)

1947-1949	3.34	100.0
1950	3.62	108.4
1951	3.64	109.0
1952	3.76	112.6
1953	3.80	113.8
1954	3.85	115.3
1955	3.88	116.2
1956	3.95	118.3
1957	4.01	120.1
1958	4.12	123.4
1959	4.25	127.2

EDUCATION (Based on 106 periodicals)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Price</i>	<i>Index</i>
1947-1949	2.63	100.0
1950	3.00	114.1
1951	3.16	120.2
1952	3.25	123.6
1953	3.46	131.6
1954	3.56	135.4
1955	3.64	138.4
1956	3.73	141.8
1957	3.78	143.7
1958	3.99	151.7
1959	4.13	157.0

PSYCHOLOGY (Based on 38 periodicals)

1947-1949	6.51	100.0
1950	6.98	107.2
1951	7.11	109.2
1952	7.31	112.3
1953	7.68	118.0
1954	7.75	119.0
1955	7.91	121.5
1956	8.03	123.3
1957	8.27	127.0
1958	8.65	132.9
1959	8.97	137.8

SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY (Based on 71 periodicals)

1947-1949	2.87	100.0
1950	3.09	107.7
1951	3.19	111.1
1952	3.26	113.6
1953	3.42	119.2
1954	3.48	121.3
1955	3.59	125.1
1956	3.68	128.2
1957	3.79	132.1
1958	4.02	140.1
1959	4.20	146.3

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS (Based on 197 periodicals)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Price</i>	<i>Index</i>
1947-1949	3.53	100.0
1950	3.73	105.7
1951	3.86	109.3
1952	3.98	112.7
1953	4.19	118.7
1954	4.38	124.1
1955	4.50	127.5
1956	4.60	130.3
1957	4.75	134.6
1958	4.98	141.1
1959	5.14	145.6

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS (Based on 54 periodicals)

1947-1949	6.37	100.0
1950	7.20	113.0
1951	7.45	117.0
1952	7.73	121.4
1953	8.13	127.6
1954	8.41	132.0
1955	8.51	133.6
1956	9.03	141.8
1957	9.68	152.0
1958	9.56	150.1
1959	10.40	163.3

ZOOLOGY (Based on 44 periodicals)

1947-1949	5.51	100.0
1950	6.13	111.3
1951	6.24	113.2
1952	6.41	116.3
1953	6.52	118.3
1954	6.65	120.7
1955	6.84	124.1
1956	6.93	125.8
1957	6.95	126.1
1958	8.07	146.5
1959	8.65	157.0

MATHEMATICS, BOTANY, GEOLOGY, & GENERAL SCIENCE
(Based on 110 periodicals)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Price</i>	<i>Index</i>
1947-1949	4.26	100.0
1950	4.61	108.2
1951	4.78	112.2
1952	4.95	116.2
1953	5.11	120.0
1954	5.33	125.1
1955	5.52	129.6
1956	5.75	135.0
1957	5.98	140.4
1958	6.32	148.4
1959	6.43	150.9

LAW (Based on 100 periodicals)

1947-1949	3.47	100.0
1950	3.88	111.8
1951	4.01	115.6
1952	4.12	118.7
1953	4.44	128.0
1954	4.56	131.4
1955	4.68	134.9
1956	4.89	140.9
1957	5.08	146.4
1958	5.17	149.0
1959	5.56	160.2

JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATIONS (Based on 83 periodicals)

1947-1949	3.17	100.0
1950	3.35	105.7
1951	3.43	108.2
1952	3.59	113.2
1953	3.63	114.5
1954	3.69	116.4
1955	3.68	116.1
1956	3.82	120.5
1957	3.96	124.9
1958	3.99	125.9
1959	4.01	126.5

LIBRARY SCIENCE (Based on 56 periodicals)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Price</i>	<i>Index</i>
1947-1949	2.47	100.0
1950	2.85	115.4
1951	2.95	119.4
1952	3.05	123.5
1953	3.03	122.7
1954	3.08	124.7
1955	3.16	127.9
1956	3.24	131.2
1957	3.40	137.7
1958	3.58	144.9
1959	3.65	147.8

ENGINEERING (Based on 147 periodicals)

1947-1949	3.74	100.0
1950	4.08	109.1
1951	4.19	112.0
1952	4.26	113.9
1953	4.43	118.4
1954	4.44	118.7
1955	4.62	123.5
1956	4.88	130.5
1957	5.09	136.1
1958	5.37	143.6
1959	5.58	149.2

AGRICULTURE (Based on 151 periodicals)

1947-1949	1.77	100.0
1950	1.91	107.9
1951	2.01	113.6
1952	2.11	119.2
1953	2.12	119.8
1954	2.15	121.5
1955	2.28	128.8
1956	2.34	132.2
1957	2.38	134.5
1958	2.48	140.1
1959	2.64	149.2

Serial Services Cost Indexes

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For the purpose of these indexes we have used the definition of a service found in the *A.L.A. Glossary of Library Terms*: a publication issued by an agency supplying "information, especially current data, in easily available form, not readily available otherwise. The information may be issued in printed, multigraphed, loose-leaf, or other form, and may be supplied regularly and/or on request."

The titles selected for inclusion in this survey of service prices were obtained from *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory* (9th edition), *Handbook of Commercial Financial and Information Services* (5th edition and supplement), Constance M. Winchell's *Guide to Reference Books* (7th edition and supplements), F.I.D.'s *List of Current Specialized Abstracting and Indexing Services* and additional titles in the University of Illinois collection.

In order to use prices unaffected by discounts, special rates, etc., letters were written to several companies specializing in service publications with a request that they supply base prices for their publications for the years covered by the index. For the most part, the response was good.

The following subject categories were included in the compilation of the service cost index: Business, Law, Miscellaneous, and U. S. Documents. The Miscellaneous category contains services from a variety of subject areas which did not have enough titles to make possible the establishing of separate indexes.

It had been the original plan to include the H. W. Wilson indexes since they constitute such a large segment of what is regularly regarded as "service" publications. However, the H. W. Wilson Company did not feel that an average rate could be worked out because of the special service basis for their charges and recommended leaving Wilson titles out of this index.

A final category considered for inclusion was the Russian Translation journals. These provided an interesting note to the tabulations. Sixty titles were examined but because of the very few titles for the years 1949-1955 along with the initial high cost of these services, it was felt more time should elapse before attempting to establish base years in this category.

BUSINESS (Based on 191 Services)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Price</i>	<i>Index</i>
1947-1949	63.43	100.0
1950	62.97	99.3
1951	67.59	106.6
1952	68.07	107.3
1953	67.05	105.7
1954	67.77	106.8
1955	70.40	111.0
1956	71.06	112.0
1957	75.89	119.6
1958	78.70	124.1
1959	81.68	128.8

LAW (Based on 131 Services)

1947-1949	16.82	100.0
1950	19.13	113.7
1951	18.12	107.7
1952	22.32	132.7
1953	23.85	141.8
1954	24.69	146.8
1955	25.50	151.6
1956	28.24	167.9
1957	27.08	161.0
1958	29.81	177.2
1959	28.67	170.5

MISCELLANEOUS (Based on 112 Services)

1947-1949	13.75	100.0
1950	17.26	125.5
1951	18.02	131.1
1952	18.17	132.1
1953	18.23	132.6
1954	18.30	133.1
1955	18.13	131.9
1956	21.21	154.3
1957	20.98	152.6
1958	20.77	151.1
1959	20.46	148.8

U. S. DOCUMENTS (Based on 42 Services)

Year	Average Price	Index
1947-1949	6.21	100.0
1950	9.47	152.5
1951	12.09	194.7
1952	11.86	191.0
1953	11.29	181.8
1954	11.86	191.0
1955	10.40	167.5
1956	14.57	234.6
1957	15.07	242.7
1958	17.99	289.7
1959	19.29	310.6

COMBINED: BUSINESS, LAW, MISCELLANEOUS AND U. S. DOCUMENTS (Based on 476 Services)

1947-1949	35.99	100.0
1950	36.37	101.1
1951	37.77	104.9
1952	39.66	110.3
1953	38.05	105.7
1954	40.04	111.4
1955	40.50	112.5
1956	43.36	120.5
1957	44.71	124.2
1958	47.28	131.4
1959	47.01	130.6

GUIDE TO CATHOLIC LITERATURE

The *GCL* is an author-title-subject bibliography of Catholic books, with volumes totaling some 5000 pages containing this record from 1888 to the present. (The 6th volume covering 1956-1959 will be available late in 1960.) Previously produced by Walter Romig, who also publishes the *American Catholic Who's Who*, it will be published, beginning in 1960 by the Catholic Library Association. The new publisher plans to continue the policies set by Mr. Romig, with emphasis on more intense subject indexing and greater coverage of foreign material. All English-language material will be covered. In addition to author, title, and subject, the *GCL* includes bibliographical notes, summary of contents, quotations from critical reviews, and references to significant articles appearing in Catholic periodicals. Its success depends on the cooperation of publishers, authors, editors, librarians, and subscribers who are urged to send books, periodicals, suggestions, catalogs, news releases, orders, subscriptions, requests for information, etc., to: The Guide to Catholic Literature, Catholic Library Association, 620 Michigan Avenue, N.E., Washington 17, D. C.

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From an Editor's Viewpoint*

KATHLEEN WALKER

Editor, Americas

Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

WHEN I was invited, a few weeks ago, to make a clean breast of our magazine secrets to the American librarians, I aspired to use the same disarmingly frank approach as the antique dealer who hung out a sign which said "We buy junk. We sell antiques." But, now that the time has actually come to take you backstage with our magazine, I have a bad case of stage fright. This is due largely, I think, to a conversation I had with a Mexican librarian the other day, when she said to me: "You know, people just write too much. There is no one more aware of how much drivel gets into print than a librarian." Naturally, I am now being a little on the defensive. But, obviously, librarians are a fairly tolerant lot; so I will try to explain what we are attempting with this experimental magazine, and leave it largely up to you to decide whether we are getting any place.

A little over ten years ago, the man who is now President of Colombia came to the Organization of American States as the first Latin American Secretary General. It happened that he not only brought to his new job a long career of public service, but he was also a professional newspaperman, who had founded one of his country's leading dailies, plus a news-weekly magazine similar to *Time*. What he had in mind in launching this monthly magazine was a modern, non-profit, specialized periodical about the Western Hemisphere which could hold its own professionally with commercial publications. That is to say, he pictured a magazine which would be visually attractive and readable and, above all, accurate. Only thus, he thought, could he inspire more people throughout the Western Hemisphere to become interested in the Organization and its member states.

Editorial Problems

There were a number of sticky problems connected with trying to launch such a venture. One of these was the matter of reader appeal. Would the Chilean reader, for example, be interested in the same type of articles as the reader in the United States? Would it be possible for a

* Talk presented at the program meeting of the RTSD Serial Section, in Washington, June 22, 1959.

magazine to straddle such a heterogeneous audience as the Secretary General hoped to encompass, in a single magazine with three editions, all the contents of which would be identical? Perhaps, he concluded, we are inclined to lay too much stress on the differences among the peoples of this hemisphere and not enough on their similarities as human beings. Besides, he felt that a staff of editors hailing from many lands to consider the articles for publication would represent a cross-section of the points of view of their readers. If they decided, by majority vote, on the suitability of a given article, he felt it would be valid to attempt to make this one magazine which would appeal to readers in all of the countries. Also, there was the matter of production costs, which is very important, when we were planning the magazine. To make the English, Spanish, and Portuguese editions of the magazine identical, of course, would cut down the costs. Another risk we ran with this magazine was the possibility of wounding the sensibilities of the member governments in case we reported anything which did not reflect favorably upon them. To avoid this obstacle, we decided it would be best to skirt politics entirely. I say "entirely"; but we discovered, as time went on, that this was impossible. There was, for example, the time we planned an article to celebrate Cuban Independence Day. This piece was full of warm praise for the freedom of the Cuban people. We had the article set in print; it was at the printer's, ready to be run off, when strong man Batista came into power again through a coup d'état. So we had to withdraw the article and substitute another, because, by this time, the poor Cubans had lost their freedom overnight.

But, through the years, we have discovered it is possible to cover many more subjects than we originally thought possible. Partly, I think, this is due to the way that the member governments themselves have developed. For, as you know, dictatorships are disappearing from the Western Hemisphere. Partly, also, I think, it is due to the fact that people in general respect an honest attempt to be objective and to present both sides of a question. This is what we have consistently tried to do with *Americas*. In our January issue this year, for example, we published a fairly thorough appraisal of the economic problems of Latin America, to show what the OAS was trying to do to alleviate the stress. This appraisal quite frankly pointed up the schism which exists between the Latin American and North American approaches to these problems. Yet this was the kind of coverage we never envisioned in the planning stage and never thought would be possible. At that time, we expected to have to limit ourselves to cultural events. But here, again, I believe this broadening of the scope of the magazine reflects the broadening of the scope of the Organization that publishes it.

Technical Problems

The fact that *Americas* is sort of a hybrid magazine raises a number of technical problems. There is the matter of translation, for example. We have always tried, with *Americas*, not to make literal translations. (So, if

one is studying Spanish and hopes to use the English edition as a pony, he finds it will not work.) Actually, what we have tried to do is to make the articles in each edition read as if they originated in the language of that edition even though, in fact, they originated in the four official languages of the OAS, which are English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. In doing the translations, in the interests of clarification, there has been a certain amount of adaptation necessary. For example, if we mention a Spanish-American name in an article, it is sometimes necessary to carry an identifying phrase in the English and Portuguese editions. Such identification, of course, is not necessary for the Spanish edition. But this, again, accounts for the slight variation in the articles of the three editions.

Fortunately, we have fairly well licked the translation problem, because we have built up a staff of top-notch editor-translators. In fact, one of the requirements for a job on our editorial staff is facility in one other language of the OAS besides the editor's native tongue. There are ten of us on the staff altogether, counting the secretary and typist. We hail from Venezuela, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and, of course, the United States. But even our top-notch translators sometimes slip up, such as the time the Spanish edition referred to the British writer, Evelyn Waugh, as "her." Also, in the course of our growing up, we seem to have taught our typesetters at the printer's a bit of Spanish, because occasionally they correct the spelling of a Spanish word without any prompting from us at all.

Americas publishes eight feature articles in each monthly issue, plus a number of regular departments. There is one regular feature devoted to books; another devoted to excerpts from the press of the Western Hemisphere; another called "The OAS in Action," in which we give news briefs about the Organization; there is a picture quiz; and, of course, we have a letters-to-the-editor page which we maintain as an open forum for our readers.

As for production, the English edition comes first, because our artist is English-speaking; he must read all of the copy before he lays out the magazine. While the English edition is running on the press, the Spanish is being set in type. Then, when the English comes off, the engravings are pulled out and inserted into the Spanish edition; then, in turn, they are mailed to Brazil, where our Portuguese edition is printed. In September, we plan to start printing the Spanish edition in Buenos Aires, Argentina; so this process will become somewhat more complex. To offset the distribution delays to the Latin American audience, we carry the Spanish and Portuguese editions dated a month ahead of the English edition.

We bear down heavily on appearance, because we feel we can win a wider readership if we have an attractive product to offer. Each page of the magazine, then, is custom-designed, so that it will present, in a visually attractive manner and in the most appropriate way, the text with which it is concerned.

Measure of Achievement

Circulation growth is the natural yardstick for any editor to use in judging the use of his publication. I am proud to report that *Americas* now has a circulation of 75,000, which is very modest by *Saturday Evening Post* or *Ladies Home Journal* standards; but it is more than twice as much as we anticipated when the magazine was begun.

The other rewards in working for a magazine like this are legion. One of the chief ones, in my opinion, is the reader reaction. We hear from a great many readers from all of the countries. This is very satisfying, because it represents a tangible link. It is very warming, for example, to receive a letter from a Bolivian way out on the Altiplano, telling us how useful he has found *Americas*. But we also have some evidence, through our reader reaction, of some fairly concrete achievements of the magazine. For example, when we ran an article on the children's theatre in Brazil, an Argentine teacher wrote, inquiring where she could secure the plays which were mentioned in the article so that her students could present them in Argentina. Not long ago, an official of one of the big oil companies wrote me that they were just finishing a documentary film on a festival in Popayan, Colombia, which had been inspired by an article on the festival in *Americas*. Today I received a letter from a Brazilian sculptress who had been commissioned to do a monument to the United States Southerners who moved to Brazil after the Civil War; she wanted to read an article which had been run years ago about these immigrants so she would know more about them before starting her design. Then we hear from many teachers, telling us they use the magazine as supplementary reading in their language classes and their literature classes. The other day, I received a letter from a United States lawyer, who was commenting on a cartoon by a Latin American cartoonist which he had seen in the magazine. "Up to now," he said, "I have never come across this cartoonist's work; but I think that his wit and craftsmanship are superb, in my opinion unsurpassed by any contemporary artist." Of course, I was delighted, because it meant that the Latin American cartoonist was getting some recognition outside his own country.

Not All Approving

But not always are the letters so complimentary. We also had, not so long ago, a letter from a man who was extremely angry about an article which we ran on some abstract drawings exhibited at the Pan American Union. "If, in these works," he wrote, "the message is aimed more at the mind than at the senses, I can frankly say that the aim through your magazine is no doubt excellent; but the subjects shown are stupid, puerile, maudlin, idiotic, ridiculous, asinine, irrational, and farthest from the work of what your writer refers to as a genuine artist." Explaining that he was the father of an artist, the irate reader continued, "In all humility, I would ask if you would willingly hang on your wall the drawing entitled 'Women' by which to remind you of your mother. I wonder if that artist ever saw his mother."

But, now and then, we receive one which convinces me at least that we are accomplishing our bit with this magazine experiment. In closing, I would like to quote from such a one. It was written by a student in Peru, who said:

"Dear Sirs: I am a student at the University of San Marcos in Lima, and have always read *Americas* with great interest. I say 'with great interest' because the democratic principles you so vigorously defend are indisputable proof of the integrity of the OAS. It is obviously just as effective in solving problems of a military nature—take the difficulty in Panama, for example—as it is in dealing with economic problems. The Organization's long and impressive record of maintaining friendly inter-American relations is proof of its interest in strengthening democracy in this part of the world; and the United States should certainly be given credit for its dynamic drive toward this common goal."

Studies and Surveys in Progress

MARIAN SANNER

*Enoch Pratt Free Library,
Baltimore, Maryland*

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG OF MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

THE MANUSCRIPT SECTION of the Descriptive Cataloging Division at LC was completed in April 1959, and the work of cataloging the first collections began. (See *LRTS*, Summer 1959 issue, for earlier mention of this project.) At the beginning of the project over one hundred institutions had pledged their support, and additional institutions have been contacted since then. By the end of 1959 about 1500 collections had been cataloged, and reports of approximately twice that number were on hand awaiting cataloging.

There has been universally favorable reaction to the overall plan, the operational procedures, and the sample printed cards.

UNION LIST OF ABSTRACTED PERIODICALS

One of the first projects initiated by the newly established National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services is the compilation of a union list of periodicals covered by the major U. S. abstracting and indexing services. The list will indicate for each periodical: title, author (if a series), country, language(s), name of service providing coverage, and type of coverage, i.e., complete, partial, or monitored.

At present, more than 10,000 scientific serials are being received by U. S. libraries. Many of these are abstracted by several abstracting or indexing services, while others are probably not covered by any service. The proposed list will enable the various abstracting and indexing serv-

ices to determine: where duplication exists and whether it could or should be avoided; where gaps exist in overall or specific coverage; and where certain periodicals can be obtained on loan, or where photocopies of specific articles can be obtained. The list will not be formally published, but will be mimeographed for use by abstracting and indexing services and other interested groups.

EXTENSION OF THE FARMINGTON PLAN

The Association of Research Libraries has received a two-year grant of \$15,000 for use in extending the Farmington Plan for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications. The Farmington Plan, a cooperative program started in 1947, assures the presence in the U. S. of at least one copy of each foreign publication of potential value for research. An essential feature of the Plan, in which some sixty American libraries participate, is that all books acquired under it are reported to the National Union Catalog at the Library of Congress, so that they may be located for inter-library loan.

The Plan has been restricted to publications in the Roman alphabet, and certain classes of publications (e.g., serials and government documents) have been excluded. At the end of its tenth year the Plan was evaluated, and on the basis of the review, ARL decided to extend it to certain of the areas, forms, and subjects previously excluded.

The present grant from CLR is toward expenses of the extension which will involve: a number of studies of the acquisitions situation with respect to certain classes of publications; the establishment of selection and purchasing arrangements with publishers, dealers and libraries abroad; and the development of programs of acquisition in coordination with specialized groups who are the users of special classes of material.

The grant will be administered on behalf of ARL by Princeton University.

ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS

The Fifth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials will be held in New York immediately preceding the Montreal Conference of A.L.A. This seminar will be concerned with the acquisition of library materials from the Caribbean Area and the exchange of publications with Latin America.

The Fourth Seminar, with seventy participants, was held at the Library of Congress and the Pan American Union in June 1959. The principal topic was library support to Latin American area studies and major subject interests of universities and other learned institutions. There were also progress reports on activities growing out of the first three seminars.

STATUS OF BOOKTRADE IN THE AMERICAS

A study of the present status of the booktrade in the Americas was undertaken under the direction of the American Book Publishers Council on behalf of the Pan American Union, with assistance from the Coun-

cil on Library Resources. Peter Jennison of the Graduate Institute of Book Publishing, New York University, and William H. Kurth of the Library of Congress were asked to make the study.

Information assembled by the study included: identification of the obstacles which exist in the form of import, customs, postal and transportation regulations and conditions; a survey of currency controls; an investigation of the copyright, linguistic and bibliographical situation; and other statutory, administrative, philosophical, political and educational factors.

The purpose of the study was the provision of a working paper for the Eleventh Inter-American Conference, to be held in Washington in February 1960 for the possible discussion of an inter-American convention on circulation of published cultural materials.

MECHANIZATION AIDS MEDICAL LITERATURE INDEXING

The American Medical Association and the National Library of Medicine have announced a joint program, beginning January 1, 1960, for the indexing of medical literature. The new system mechanizes the composition of the index, which speeds up reference service to physicians and is less costly than the former system. The mechanized system employs a new type camera capable of photographing text material at the rate of 230 cards a minute. The reduced cost of the new operation makes it possible to include medical periodicals not previously indexed.

The expanded *Current List of Medical Literature* is published monthly by the NLM in a revised format and with a new name *Index Medicus*. The AMA will publish annual cumulated volumes of the new index under the title *Cumulated Index Medicus*.

COMMON LANGUAGE FOR MACHINE SEARCHING AND TRANSLATION

An International Conference for Standards on a Common Language for Machine Searching and Translation was held in September 1959, co-sponsored by Western Reserve University and the Rand Development Corporation. More than 200 persons from 10 countries heard 55 formal papers reviewing work in progress in machine literature searching, machine translation and language studies for machine searching, correlation and translation.

Proposals were made for intermediate, common and universal machine languages, for interconvertibility among languages, and for advanced application of computer information systems in behavioral systems and in the automation of the research process.

At the closing session a committee, representing 10 countries, was appointed to continue the work of the Conference through investigations under the four main headings of research, nomenclature, exchange of materials and information, and exchange of personnel.

Proceedings of the Conference are to be published in 1960.

METALS DOCUMENTATION SERVICE

The new *Metals Documentation Service* (ASM/MDS), offered by the American Society for Metals as of January 1, 1960, is based on four years of research and development by the Center for Documentation and Communication Research. This is an automated searching service providing the metal industry with immediate information on any aspect of metals and metals engineering appearing in current world literature. ASM/MDS utilizes the GE-250 Information Searching Selector (see Summer 1959 issue of *LRTS* for earlier mention of this selector). The service offers a variety of programs to suit the needs of the individual metals man.

The basic working units are 12,000 metal literature abstracts published yearly in the *A.S.M. Review of Metal Literature*. After being indexed, encoded, and stored on magnetic tape, these ASM abstracts become part of a comprehensive library on metals. The encoded abstracts can be searched at the rate of 100,000 per hour.

BOOK-MARKING DEVICE

The ALA has received a \$20,000 grant from CLR for the development of a book-marking device to replace present hand methods. Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio, will conduct research and development on the machine. A conservative estimate indicates that with a satisfactory machine books could be marked twice as rapidly as by hand, and with increased legibility and complete uniformity.

The project, which will be conducted in two phases, hopes to develop a device similar in size and ease of operation to a small adding machine. First phase of the project will be to demonstrate the feasibility of the system, and the second to construct a complete prototype. The grant from CLR covers only the first phase, which will take about six months to complete. If the first part of the project is successful, the construction of the prototype is expected to take another four months. The completed machine will be library tested, and cost comparisons will be made between hand-marking and the machine method.

CHICAGO GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL SUMMER CONFERENCE

The 1960 annual summer conference of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School, August 15-17, marks the twenty-fifth of the series. The theme will be "Persistent Issues in American Librarianship," with the major emphasis on urgent current problems and their implications for the future. Among the topics to be considered: Recent Social and Cultural Trends; Trends and Findings in Modern Scientific Research; Problems of Metropolitan Areas; Developments in Extension and Cooperation; The Changing College; Trends in Graduate Teaching and Research; Documentation, Information Retrieval and Cooperative Programs in Bibliographic Organization; Professional Education and the Utilization of Personnel; and Adult Education Needs.

Further information may be obtained by writing Lester Asheim, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

American Documentation Institute Meeting

THE AMERICAN Documentation Institute held its annual meeting at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pa., on October 22-24, 1959. The theme of the conference was "Round-up of documentation experience in small collections—50,000 documents or less." The first day's program included an evaluation of "indexing" systems, the term "indexing" being used as a general word for methods employed in the subject organization of knowledge for storage, search, and recovery. Four systems were discussed: classification, subject headings, descriptors and Uniterms. In classification, a distinction was made between that used for books, called "standard library classification," and subject classification. Current studies involving methods of adapting the latter for library usage were discussed briefly. The subject headings discussion included some experiences with and disadvantages of "Topsy-grown" methods. A new project was described in which attempt is being made to overcome these difficulties by taking an ordinary hierarchical classification as a starting point for standardizing subject headings, using an analytic process of the Ranganathan type to break down individual terms according to their properties, processes, and several common variables, and then re-grouping the defined terms into a new classification of a type which makes it relatively easy to fit new subject headings into the existing list by means of a matching process.

The same general kind of analytic method is being developed with Uniterms through the adoption of "bound" terms (terms which cannot stand alone without alteration in meaning), terms with role indicators, and scope notes which define and classify terms. The ultimate purpose of classification, subject headings and Uniterms is identical: to locate material on a specific subject. Descriptors are somewhat different. These are categorical terms, so broad that the present dictionary contains only about 250 of them, and they are designed to recover a wide spectrum of material on a given subject. Since they correspond to very general subject headings (though present usage may cut across subject lines more than is the case with ordinary subject headings), and since most documentalists are concerned with finding material in narrow context, the system was greeted with some skepticism and its advantages over standard subject headings questioned.

The afternoon session dealt with the merits of two major methods of storing information: document card systems, in which all information about *one document* is on one card, and index term systems, in which

all sources of information for *one subject* are on one card. This was followed by a very thorough analysis of the limits of mechanization in small information systems. It included, among other things, a list of the type of operations a computer can do. This is reproduced here *in toto* because the information in such concise form is most difficult to obtain.

Some of the services that can be obtained at present are the following:

1. Assign random numbers or serial numbers to items on a list, or convert from one numbering system to another, etc.
2. Compare indexing terms with a machine authority list, transforming the input to correspond with the specifications of the authority list.
3. Produce and put into any prescribed order the additional author and subject entries stipulated by a tracing on a main entry.
4. Edit an authority list to make it internally consistent, with respect to spelling, *see* and *see also* references.
5. Analyze the indexing terms assigned to a set of documents to tabulate their frequency of use, either singly or as pairs or triples.
6. Produce a permuted [with items arranged in a specified order] index from a group of document titles or from the descriptors assigned to a document.
7. Prepare a conventional index to a set of documents, after a human editor has indicated the headings to be used. Using 5, above, the human editor can be aided in choosing the most appropriate headings for the subject matter covered. Using 2, above, the indexing terms used for the original input can be in non-standard form.*

It should be noted that these are all routine counting, matching or arranging operations, very time-consuming when performed by human beings and subject to error because they are so uninteresting.

The second day of the meeting was reserved for volunteer papers on a variety of topics related to the main theme. The final session, held on the third day, was a lively panel discussion on the theme "What extrapolation [forced carry-over] can be made to larger systems from experience with small collections?" The panel reached the conclusion that there was not much that could be utilized. Difficulties increase in geometrical proportion as systems enlarge, partly because subjects change when they get bigger, and partly because the addition of each new subject makes more and more complications in the language and classification needed for description. This is not unlike the situation in a growing library, where, after a certain point, reclassifying becomes imperative, unless one has had the good fortune to start off with the most hospitable classification scheme available. In mechanized document collections, using internally-punched cards as the storage medium, the critical point apparently is 50,000 items. After that, the method of cataloging and storing information has to be completely redesigned. This factor should discourage anyone from rushing into a non-tape (or non-photographic, etc.) storage medium for multi-subject information retrieval.

* Schultz, Claire K., (Remington Rand UNIVAC), "Limits of Mechanization in Small Applications." p. 8. Reproduced with permission of the author.

Throughout the meeting, two things were apparent. One was recognition of the degree of underlying similarity in problems and methods for all the different systems designed for information storage and retrieval. Even the Uniterms advocates now realize that they must indicate relationships of their terms in order to eliminate "false drops" (wrong references) in the system. The second point, related to the first, was the demand for some kind of standardized terminology to replace the "do-it-yourself" method whereby each system-maker has produced his own special language. In spite of the negative answer to the question of transferring experience from small systems to large ones, the optimistic tone of the meeting was striking, giving the distinct impression that progress in finding solutions to problems in the information retrieval areas of documentation is taking place in a satisfactory manner.—Phyllis A. Richmond, *University of Rochester Library*.

PUBLICATIONS IN THE FIELD

American Theological Library Association. *Index to Religious Periodical Literature; an Author and Subject Index to Periodical Literature, Including an Author Index to Book Reviews*. Chicago, 1949-52-

The absence of adequate indexing to any important segment of the periodicals devoted to religion and theology has long been a serious problem of Protestant seminary librarians. Roman Catholics have managed matters better and have had their *Catholic Periodicals Index* since 1930. With the organization of the American Theological Library Association in 1947 this long felt and real need immediately became the focus of the activities of a special committee. After exhaustive studies under the skilled direction of Dr. Jannette E. Newhall of the Boston University School of Theology, Volume I of an index covering the years 1949-1952 and Volume II covering the years 1953-1954 were published in 1953 and 1956 respectively. These volumes were produced on a co-operative basis, with copy supplied by participating libraries and editorial work done by volunteer editors, in each case active librarians, who added this chore to a normal work load large enough to demand their undivided attention. While generally well done, the volumes produced reflected the inherent difficulties of this method of operation. The ATLA did not feel that it could continue to make this demand on its members and looked for foundation support. Such help was forthcoming from the Sealantic Fund, and the first part of Volume 4, 1957-1959, covering issues of 1957, is the first product of the new program, fairly well financed, and set up under a board of directors who employ a professional, full time indexer. Volume 4 in its final form will be a cumulation of the issues for 1957 and 1958 with the indexing for 1959. A retroactive Volume 3, covering the years 1955-1956, is in preparation.

Dr. Lucy W. Markley, former librarian of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and former member of the staff of the *International Index* of the H. W. Wilson Company, was chosen as editor. Dr. Markley has now produced a most helpful volume, indexing forty-four periodicals with technical competence and precision. The periodicals indexed are those which, with two or three exceptions, every functioning Protestant seminary library must own. It does not, however, index essential periodicals covered in other popular indexing mediums, again with two or three exceptions. Basically Protestant in outlook, the index includes some Roman Catholic and Jewish titles and gives space to others stressing the ecumenical viewpoint. Over one thousand articles found in periodicals originating in ten countries are indexed in this part by author and topic. Some reviews of important books are indexed. When the title of a periodical article is inadequate for understanding, additional, bracketed explanatory material is added. A spot check of twenty-five entries indicated an accuracy of citation which has already been observed in practical use. All of this adds up to a substantial increase in the amount of material on religion and theology readily accessible to students.

Some words of constructive criticism are in order. The *Index* should appear much sooner after the close of the year indexed. The 1957 part did not appear until the fall of 1958. This review is written in mid-April and, for the period of greatest current usefulness, the number covering 1958 should be now in hand, but this is not the case. The Directors say that "It is intended to expand the list as time goes on, provided that support from the subscribers warrants it." They should say that they intend to expand the list of periodicals indexed to warrant, in ever increasing measure, the support of subscribers. At this point improvement is imperative. A number which is planned for two years active use should appear in hard covers and it suggests unjustified misgivings in the use-value of the publication to issue it in paper. With no desire to quibble about indexing details, when a reference is made from "Eucharist" to "Lord's Supper" and all appropriate entries appear under the strangely hybrid form "Lord's supper (Liturgy)," one wonders why a historic title and a title commonly used by liturgical bodies is sacrificed for classification purposes and expressed as a variant of the usage of non-liturgical bodies. In a publication of Protestant viewpoint, the concept of the Church of Rome as the Catholic Church is fully accepted and no recognition is given in the reference system to the Anglican and Episcopalian use of the word Catholic. A comparison of the number of items under several of the major Protestant bodies (Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal, and Methodist) suggest that virtually no periodical literature appears about them. On the other hand, the Baptists, Lutherans, Church of the Brethren, and Church of England, are comparatively well represented. This imbalance goes back to the selection of periodicals indexed. The directors and editors of this publication should seek to bring out more information concerning religious bodies as such. A first step would be to index a representative denominational journal of each major religious body instead of selecting journals from a limited number of such bodies. The price of \$20.00 a year and \$60.00 for the entire Volume IV seems high, but the directors stress that the rate per periodical indexed is definitely low by comparison with other indexing mediums. Again, the cost of indexing must be measured in terms of effective reference aid, and here this index clearly justifies itself.

The first number of Volume IV of the *Index to Religious Periodical Literature* must be regarded as an important step in the direction of an adequate indexing service for religious periodicals of Protestant interest. It

has been a source of new strength to have it on the library shelves these past months. It must, indeed, be regarded as indispensable in the administration of seminary libraries and virtually imposes the obligation to subscribe to the complete list of periodicals indexed. Its expansion and its continuation are essential to the welfare of theological education. It also should be most useful to all other libraries faced with the need of providing information on religion.—Niels H. Sonné, *Librarian, The General Theological Seminary, New York.*

Brinkley, Cosby, comp. *Directory of Institutional Photoduplication Services in the United States.* Chicago [Photoduplication Service, University of Chicago Library] 1959. 24 p. \$1.00.

The heart of this useful pamphlet is a nine page table listing microfilm and other copying services available at 77 institutions. It is based on the answers to over two thousand questionnaires sent out on behalf of the Copying Methods Section of RTSD by ALA headquarters.

Although the response to the questionnaire was somewhat disappointing, with fewer than a third answering at all and barely a third of these reporting any facilities, the table does include all but a few of the major non-commercial suppliers of photocopies. Three important libraries appear only as addenda. An additional list of institutions offering limited photoduplication services includes many medium sized libraries as well as some large ones which for various reasons have their work done by other institutions or commercially. A few of the libraries in the table could well have been transferred to the appendix.

The table itself gives data on availability of various services and normal charges for each. The items on which information is given are well chosen, except that only large sizes of photostats are listed, leaving users in doubt as to charges for the common 8½ x 11 size.

In addition to its obvious use as a reference book by persons and libraries wishing to order photoduplicates, the *Directory* provides an interesting if incomplete survey of the distribution of facilities and of the current price structure. Nearly all of the institutions in the table make microfilm, with a charge of four cents per exposure for ordinary bound materials being the median as well as the mode. Fourteen libraries offer Xerox prints at rates ranging from five to forty cents each.

Since the information in a compilation such as this goes out of date rapidly, especially with regard to prices, it is to be hoped that the expressed intention to issue the *Directory* periodically will be carried out. Addition of Canadian and commercial sources in future editions, also mentioned as a possibility in the Foreword, would enhance the *Directory's* already substantial usefulness.—Foster M. Palmer, *Assistant Librarian for Reference, Harvard College Library*

Ballou, Hubbard W., ed. *Guide to Microreproduction Equipment.* Annapolis, Md., National Microfilm Association, 1959. 438 p., illus., \$7.50.

This compilation should prove a most useful source of information for librarians and technicians dealing with documentary reproduction. The *Guide* was published by the National Microfilm Association with financial assistance from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., and edited by Mr. Ballou, the Head of the Photographic Services of Columbia University Libraries. The volume lists American equipment and foreign equipment distributed by an established

agency in the United States. Data for the *Guide* was gathered by questionnaire forms sent to some 150 firms that either manufacture or supply microreproduction equipment.

Librarians interested in photoreproduction as well as microfilm service companies will find the *Guide* useful because it lists many small items as well as large production equipment. A finger index aid printed in the margin of the pages divides the *Guide* into sections devoted to: Cameras, Readers, Hand Viewers, Processors, Contact Printers, Enlargers, Accessories & Miscellaneous, Films. A description, specifications, and usually a picture are provided for each item listed. The National Microfilm Association plans to keep the *Guide* current with items published in the NMA *National Micro-News*.

All copies of the original printing were exhausted by distribution to registrants of the 1959 National Microfilm Association annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., April 2-4, 1959. However, copies of a second printing are available from the Executive Secretary of the NMA, P. O. Box 386, Annapolis, Maryland, postpaid if check accompanies order. *Donald C. Holmes, Chief, Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress*

English Language Equivalent Editions of Foreign Language Serials. Bound Brook, N. J. Literature Service Associates, 1959. 85 p. \$2.95.

The utility of this little compilation will be attested by anyone who has ever set out to learn if a foreign language journal is available in English translation. Sometimes it has been easy to determine, but at other times it has only been possible, after much painful culling through varied and difficult negative evidence, to assume that none exists.

Alphabetically arranged under the title of the foreign language serial, this list gives the title of the English equivalent edition, the date it began appearing in English, and the name and address of the publisher or other outlet. Acquisitions librarians will regret the omission of price, but with the English title once in hand, price can usually be established readily through other sources.

Over four hundred entries are given in this compilation, and a spot check seems to indicate that it is quite comprehensive. It will save librarians some time in identifying English equivalents of foreign journals and will obviate unnecessary duplication of translation.—D. K.

Kesling, Robert V. "Crimes in Scientific Writing". *Turtox News*, 36. December 1958, and reprinted in *American Documentation*, 10:173-175. July 1959.

This should be required reading for all editors and also for all writers of science, including library science.—EJP.

Verona, Eva. "Literary Unit Versus Bibliographical Unit" *Libri*, 9:79-104. 1959.

Recent writings on the objectives of the alphabetical catalog are analyzed, and the writings and codes of different countries are criticized (principally for inconsistency). This writer sees the three objectives as being (1) the rapid location of a particular book (the bibliographee); (2) the provision of information concerning all editions, translations etc. of a given work as far as they exist in the library (the literary); and (3) the provision of information concerning all works by a given author as far as they exist in the library (to be accompanied by one of the first two).

After describing a catalog prepared only under each of these objectives, she says "it clearly follows that all three objectives are very important for the

alphabetical catalogue for author and title entries and that no good catalogue can risk neglecting any of them entirely. But since the first two objectives are in many cases mutually conflicting it is not possible for any catalogue to take them both into account to the same degree. Only one objective, considered as primary, can be met by main entries while the other has to be relegated to added entries."

The writer ends by describing the cataloging practice of the Zagreb University Library which has been adapted by other Croatia academic libraries based on the two principles: (1) assembling of all works by a given author under a uniform heading; (2) concentration of main entries on bibliographical units, together with the assembling of literary units through added entries.—EJP.

Stewart, Rolland C., and Tysse, Agnes N. *Current Russian Science and Technology; Selected List of Scientific Journals and Bibliographies Available in the University Library* . . . Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Library, 1959. 52 p. \$2.50.

Union List of Scientific and Technical Serials in the University of Michigan Library Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Library, 1959. 171 p. \$2.50.

Compilations which are based upon the resources of a single library and which are intended to serve a local need are, on occasion, of use outside the community for which they are compiled. When that library is the country's fourth largest university collection, as is the University of Michigan, that use may be considerable.

The first of these two manuals "is aimed at providing bibliographical access, principally through English-language media, to all fields of Russian scientific development." Prepared by the heads of Michigan's Book Selection and Reference Departments respectively, it lists Russian journals received in Ann Arbor in English translation, 140 Russian journals abstracted by the Office of Technical Services, selected subject indices to the Soviet technical periodical press, and bibliographies and abstracts of other Russian scientific literature. Its introduction suggests that, "because of expanding abstracting services and the availability of more and more English translations, Russian publications are perhaps more accessible than many that are being issued in western Europe, or for that matter, in the United States and Canada." This handbook lends considerable support to that somewhat startling thesis.

The second title is the latest in a respectable tradition of published local union lists of serials. The value of these lists, of course, increases as the second edition of the big *ULS* fades farther and farther into the past. So also will it be diminished upon the appearance of the third edition, now in preparation. Meanwhile serials and reference librarians will agree that the utility of the present list of Michigan's holdings of some 15,000 scientific and technical serials will extend far beyond the confines of the Wolverine campus.—D. K.

Blaser, Fritz, ed. *Bibliographie der Schweizer Presse mit Einschluss des Fürstentums Liechtenstein—Bibliographie de la Presse Suisse—Bibliografia della Stampa Svizzera*. 2v. Basel, 1956-1958. "Quellen zur Schweizer Geschichte. Neue Folge, IV. Abteilung, Handbücher, Band VII." 82.90 sfr. ea.

There can be little doubt as to the value of the *Bibliographie der Schweizer Presse*, published as the seventh volume (in two half-volumes) of the "Handbücher" of the *Quellen zur Schweizer Geschichte* which was begun in 1877.

In 1917 the Swiss National Library published the first catalog of Swiss periodicals. It listed 1052 titles and excluded newspapers and annual publications. There were four supplements published. In 1924 a new edition appeared listing 2473 titles including 214 newspapers. Annual supplements were published until 1930, after which new periodicals were noted in *le Livre Suisse*.

Then in 1945 the *Schweizerischer Zeitschriften- und Zeitungskatalog*. (Olten Schweizerisches Vereinsortiment, 1945-) was first published. It carried subject lists of periodicals, official periodicals of the Federal government and of the cantons, and a geographical list of newspapers. Full data of organization, history, management, format, and price were given.

In 1956 the *Schweizer Zeitschriftenverzeichnis* (Schweizerische Nationale-bibliographie. Katalog der Schweizerischen Landesbibliothek. Fünfjahresausgabe 1951-1955. Zürich.) appeared, listing 3035 titles of periodicals but excluding newspapers. This particular publication was meant to be a companion to the *Schweizer Bücherverzeichnis*, and the two together were considered to be a Swiss National Bibliography.

Bearing in mind that the previously-noted publications drew their lists from the holdings of the Swiss National Library, it is of particular interest to note that the *Bibliographie der Schweizer Presse* . . . does not. Rather, it lists the holdings of forty-seven libraries and archives and includes well over 6,000 titles. According to the editor, all newspapers and periodicals which appeared prior to 1803 are included. For publications post-dating 1803, the selection is limited to those of political or social import. Excluded are all papers printed by hand, the so-called "gazetins" or "new" newspapers published in the 16th century before the appearance of the periodical press, and, perhaps most unfortunately, all scientific and literary periodicals and newspapers unless they provided supplementary information to the political and social journals of the time. Cataloged along with Swiss publications are foreign publications which were printed in Switzerland and intended for foreign circulation, and foreign publications printed in foreign organizations in Switzerland, for example: information bulletins of embassies, legations, chambers of commerce, etc.

Accompanying the usual bibliographical information as to publisher, periodicity, and format, the *Bibliographie* also lists sub-titles, changes of title, dates of publication, any preceding or successive titles, editors, political affiliation, bibliographical data, and any supplementary information which may be pertinent.

Guide numbers from 1-15 are assigned to each item of information. The key to the numbers is awkwardly placed in the first volume only, but there is also a loose bookmark-card which facilitates use.

In addition to the main body of information which is the title listing, there are sections of charts and lists. Included among these is a statistical chart relating to the defunct publications, which gives the approximate duration of publications and their periodicity. There is also a geographical list of titles by canton, and one by countries. Too, there is a chronological list of newspapers by dates of founding.

There is no index, but each title change is entered separately with cross-references to the latest or commonly-used title. The only evident disadvantage to the lack is that the small addenda section may be over-looked.

Perhaps of most interest to librarians is the fact that the *Bibliographie* also serves as a union catalog, giving at least one location for each of the titles listed.—Jeanne S. Busch, *Reference Librarian, Washington University Libraries, St. Louis.*

U. S. Library of Congress. General Reference and Bibliography Division. *Documents of International Meetings, 1953*, compiled by Robert W. Schaaf. Washington, 1959. 210p. \$1.50.

"This is a bibliography of documents in the collections of the Library of Congress emanating from the international nongovernmental meetings convened in 1953." So reads the succinct first sentence of the introduction to this work. Four of these limiting terms are carefully defined. An "international" meeting is one to which representatives of at least three countries were sent. The word "meeting" comprehends congresses, symposia, and conferences, with no restrictions set as to the nature or size of such meetings. "Nongovernmental" meetings exclude conferences of intergovernmental organizations or of governments. When in doubt as to whether the sponsoring agency were "intergovernmental" or "nongovernmental," the compiler relied upon the classification of the *Yearbook of International Organizations*. Finally, a "document" is any "official record of the work of the organization." However, in those cases where no documents or only ephemeral pre-conference materials have been located, the meetings were then excluded from the main alphabetical listing (which provides full descriptive and bibliographical details) and were relegated to the appendix, where only name, date, and place of meeting are given. In this appendix, incidentally, are listed many of the aforementioned "intergovernmental" conferences, which by the above definition are not to be found in the main section.

Under these terms, two hundred and fifty meetings convened in 1953, and their publications are described in admirable detail. Conferences are listed in alphabetical order by the "official form of the name as given in the documents, or, lacking this, the name as obtained from the best sources of information available." Many cross references from variants are provided. This "official form of the name" is, however, not necessarily the Library of Congress main entry form.

After the name, number, and date of the conference, there generally follows a very full paragraph on the background of the sponsoring organization together with information on membership and attendance, the work of the last and previous conferences, and sometimes the dates of projected meetings. Under this paragraph are transcribed the entry, collation, and notes—but not the tracing—of the Library of Congress cataloging. Seemingly many of the proceedings received periodical publication only. Two indexes covering subjects and names of organizations are provided.

As most of these documents have been cataloged by the Library of Congress and are presumably recorded in the *National Union Catalog* (or its predecessor) and the *Subject Catalog*, it would seem that some of the potential value of this bibliography will depend upon its continued reappearance as an annual survey in this field. It would then serve very well eventually as a complement to the newly-conceived register of international conferences now being published by the Library of Congress, the *World List of Future International Meetings, Parts 1 and 2*. In the event this is not to be, the descriptive notes in the main list will still form a valuable supplement for reference librarians to the *Yearbook of International Organizations*.

One minor criticism is that some of the organizations mentioned in the descriptive notes are not indexed—John E. Dustin, *University of Southern California School of Library Science, Los Angeles*

REGIONAL GROUPS

Change in the library technical services, especially in cataloging and classification, is claiming the attention of the Regional Groups. The revision of a major classification (Dewey), a revised catalog code, administrative reorganization, and that ultimate vision, CIS, were among the topics considered by the fifteen groups reporting.

Attendance at eleven of the Group meeting totalled 643, with a range from 29 at the Mountain Plains meeting to 125 New England Technical Services Librarians. Cataloging-in-Source programs drew more than 100 guests to the Wisconsin Regional Group meeting and many (uncounted) guests to the North Carolina Catalog Section meeting.

Thera Cavender (Iowa State), in speaking to the Iowa Catalog Section on "What is New in Cataloging," divided the changes into those affecting the local level of operation and those ideas being developed. On the local level were the newer forms of library materials, new tools for cataloging and classification, and cooperative library programs which include centralized book ordering and cataloging. On the larger scene are the revision of the catalog code, a subject index to the *National Union Catalog*, the 3d edition of the *Union List of Serials*; indexing and bibliographical services, and, not least, Cataloging-in-Source.

At the Illinois Catalogers' Section meeting, Thelma Eaton (G.S.L.S., Univ. of Illinois) summarized the many revisions of the basic tools in the last twelve years. In answering the question, "What Price Revision," Miss Eaton admitted that change is not an unmixed blessing.

Five Groups received first-hand information on CIS: Michigan from C. Sumner Spalding (Library of Congress); Mountain Plains, Orcena Mahoney (ALA); North Carolina, Bella E. Shachtman (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture); Wisconsin, Richard O. Pautzsch (Brooklyn Public); and Ontario, Katharine L. Ball (Univ. of Toronto Library School).

At the Kansas Catalogers' Section meeting, Helen Osma (Lawrence Public), Irene Hansen (Kansas S.T.C.), and Earl Farley (Univ. of Kansas) concluded that each library would have to judge and use the 16th Edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* according to the size of its collection, previous cataloging history, and personnel situation.

New buildings also allow changes in procedures. The New Jersey group visited the new Seton Hall Library, and the Drexel Library was inspected by the Philadelphia Area group.

The speakers at the Ontario Regional Group meeting revealed changes in process in Toronto. The new Bibliographical Centre at the Toronto Public was described by Dorothy Dingle. Improvement in the bibliographical services at the University of Toronto is the aim of the "commotion" there, according to Lorna Fraser. Adoption of the LC classification scheme was only one of many innovations: a new divided catalog, changes in the Order Department's procedures, etc.

The Ontario group met jointly with the Reference Workshop proving that there is no contravallation in Toronto. E. J. Humeston (Drexel Library School) was moderator of a panel-form on "Contravallation for Catalogers" for which the Philadelphia group was co-sponsor. He was assisted by Jane Wallace (Bryn

Mawr), Martha James (Free Library of Philadelphia), Fred Arnold (Princeton), Marie Goff (E. I. duPont de Nemours), and Ella T. S. Anderson (Drexel Library School).

Further evidence of the lack of contravallations came from the Northern California group. Katherine King (Univ. of California) spoke on "The Role of Exchanges in Building a Library Collection"; Dorothy Keller, also of the University, on "Current Activities in Slavic Acquisitions"; and Vivian Prince (Visiting Lecturer at the Univ. of California) described her teaching experience at the University of Dacca in Pakistan.

The New England group's program on "Documents: Acquisition, Control and Use" was moderated by Dorothy P. Ladd (Boston Univ.). Panel members were Margaret Rose (Chief Reference Librarian, City Library, Springfield), Marion E. Kanaly (Documents Librarian, Wellesley) and Mary D. Quint (Supervisory Librarian, Technical Library, U.S.A.F. Cambridge Research Center).

The youngest Group, Arkansas, heard Arthur M. McAnally (Univ. of Oklahoma and President of the Southwestern Library Association) on "The Value of Technical Services Discussions."—*Edith Scott, Chairman, Council of Regional Groups.*

INSTITUTE ON CATALOG CODE REVISION, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, JUNE, 1960

This pre-conference event of the joint ALA-CLA Annual Conference is sponsored by the RTSD Cataloging and Classification Section, the Canadian Library Association's Cataloguing Section, and McGill University.

In addition to bringing up to date the material presented at the Institute held at Stanford University in 1958, the Montreal Institute will provide an opportunity for review and discussion of the premises, objectives, procedures, and present results of the revision of the ALA cataloging rules as carried out by the CCS Catalog Code Revision Committee.

Following registration on Sunday evening, June 12, the Institute will convene on Monday morning, June 13, and adjourn on Friday, June 17. The sessions will be held in McGill University lecture halls.

The fee for those desiring residence and meal accommodations in University facilities is \$60 (\$63 U. S.), which includes dormitory room for the nights of June 12-17 inclusive, and meals from breakfast on June 13 through breakfast on June 18. For registrants who wish to make their own living arrangements, the fee is \$20 (\$21 U. S.). All registrants will receive copies of the working papers in advance of the Institute and a copy of the proceedings.

Registration must be completed by April 30. It is limited to 400 persons, of whom a maximum of 300 can be accommodated in University residence halls. Prospective registrants from the United States and Canada, respectively, may secure application forms from Mrs. Orcena Mahoney, Executive Secretary RTSD, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois, and from Miss Virginia E. Murray, Library School, McGill University, Montreal 2, Quebec, Canada.

Marking of Books

THIS SUBJECT continues to stimulate discussion, and there follows descriptions of three additional practices. For permission to print Mr. Kramer's story we are indebted to Raymond M. Holt, Editor of the *California Librarian* where it first appeared. See Miss Sanner's "Studies and Surveys in Progress" in this issue for further news on the subject—*The Editor*.

HOW TO MARK THE JACKETED BOOK—ONCE

Can you afford to mark call numbers on your books—and prepare call number labels for the dust covers, too? For many of the libraries where plastic jackets are employed, the answer is, "No." Those who decide to leave their jacketed books unmarked (on the book proper) do so in the expectation that a fair portion of these books will be ready for the binder when the jackets wear out. However, for the majority of books which will simply need marking, the double handling is expensive—and it is too bad to have the books out of circulation while they go back for the completion of what used to be a regular processing step.

There is some risk, too. Say the jacket comes off while the book is in use. In libraries where fiction is not marked, the returning book is apt, with its unsullied spine, to end up in the Fiction Collection—whether it is fiction or not!

One reasonable alternative is to prepare two labels for each book, one for the book itself, and one for the dust cover. With proper adhesive and shellacking, the label will last quite a while. But the typed label has poor distance legibility and makes for difficult shelf reading and shelving. The hand lettered label is no faster than direct marking, and is perhaps less durable.

During the past six months, the Pomona Public Library has experimented with a procedure which calls for a $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch hole to be punched in the dust cover, and the call number to be lettered directly on the book. We use a grommet (leather) punch and hammer. It is possible to punch several jackets—up to about a dozen—at one time. However, if we wish to vary the location of the hole, to avoid obscuring information which extends to the lower area of the spine, we have to handle that particular cover separately. We have a guide for the punch, fixed permanently to the work table. We also use a half-inch punch for books requiring only location marks: juvenile fiction, mysteries, westerns, and science fiction.

The sequence of operations is as follows: Dust covers are removed from a shelf of books, kept in the same order, gathered, and punched. The covers are then replaced (to guide the marking) and the books are lettered and sprayed with lacquer. The dust covers are again removed, and taped into plastic jackets. The dust cover plastic jacket assembly is then taped to the book.

In our experience the plan works out quite well, and we no longer consider it experimental. A volume is handled only once. It has large legible lettering from the moment it is first placed on the shelf. Lettering need be supplied only in one place—on the book itself. And if the cover is lost or removed, the book is ready for circulation without further handling.—*Lloyd A. Kramer, Supervisor, Technical Services Division, Pomona Public Library, Pomona, California.*

AUTOMARK BOOK-MARKING

"Spaghetti" has led to the solution of the book-marking problem at the St. Louis County Library. The electronic industry jokingly named the myriads of wires needed to complete the circuits found in modern jets and radar sets "spaghetti"; a machine used to mark and code these wires has been adapted to library needs. The Defiance Automark was designed as an electric metal-marking typewriter. It was then adapted to "spaghetti" marking by adding a heating element to the character wheel, thus permitting stamping of the plastic coated wire. The Automark in use at St. Louis County Library was further modified to permit stamping onto a flat surface rather than a cylindrical one.

Since this machine has a typewriter keyboard, the process is a *typing* one rather than a *typesetting* one. Speed and the resultant saving of labor costs are perhaps the greatest advantages of the machine. The Automark has proven 3.5 times faster than the type-setting process previously used. Temperature and pressure may be controlled so that the finished product is uniformly attractive and durable. St. Louis County Library uses both one-and two-line call numbers. The machine is readily adaptable to varying numbers of lines. The type character is a 5/32 inch, thin-line, sans-serif. Wheels are available, however, with characters from 1/16 inch to 1/4 inch.

Rolls of recasing leather (2 by 75 feet) are purchased by the Library. These are cut to one-half inch widths and fed through the Automark. After the call number has been imprinted, the leather is cut into pieces approximately 1/2 by 3/4 inch. These "tapes" are adhered to the spine of the book or to the dust cover (for those books which are given plastic jackets) with Swift's Adhesive, #1878. Those tapes which are applied directly to the spine are sprayed with lacquer before the books are circulated.

To facilitate shelving and to aid the patron in his selection, six colors of recasing leather are used:

Brown	— Grades 1-3
Orange	— Grades 3-4
Red	— Grades 4-6
Blue	— Grades 7-9
Black	— Grades 9-12
Green	— Adult

Adult fiction and juvenile fiction, grades 1-3, are not taped. Fiction

within the other groups is denoted by an unprinted tape of the appropriate color. A black foil is used to stamp the orange leather; gold foil is used on all others.

This system of book marking has proven very satisfactory in the St. Louis County Library system. It is practical, attractive, and, after the initial cost of the Automark has been defrayed, economical due to the savings in labor costs.—*Donell J. Gaertner, Administrative Assistant to the Director, St. Louis County Library, St. Louis, Mo.*

MARKING OF BOOKS

New books on arrival, and old books when re-cataloged, receive a "label" $1\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch of Duco no. 2412 dark green lacquer, sprayed through a fixed stencil by a Burgess no. 800 vibrator spray gun. Old numbers are painted out with a brush, if not covered. Call numbers are written from the book card, using Electro-pencil and Gaylord's white plastic transfer paper. These "labels" are permanent, cover rough or soft bindings, and identify library books at a distance.

Notes: An airbrush requires more time and vaporizes too much lacquer into the painters' noses and clothes.

Visibility of white figures on green background is excellent.

If student help is poor at spacing figures, a device for pencilling guide lines on the transfer tape would be simple to devise. We have not yet felt such a need.

MSU Labels: The grayed black on white of typing is less legible than ours. The labels run to large sizes and often must be trimmed. They too must be sprayed. Aerosol cans are expensive—we began there. Typing is a little faster, but when our number is written, it is on.—*George Hanson, Librarian, Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan.*

NEW RULE FOR TWO-WAY PAGING

At the request of the Far Eastern Materials Committee of the CCS and the Orientalia Processing Committee of the Library of Congress, the Descriptive Cataloging Committee has approved a group of minor changes in the *ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries* and the *L.C. Rules for Descriptive Cataloging*. The only change that affects the cataloging of Western materials is in *RDC 3:14A7*, which has been reworded as follows:

Two-way paging. In the case of works with groups of pages numbered in opposite directions, as in works with texts in two languages, the paging of the various sections are recorded in straight sequence starting from the title page selected for cataloging.

ix, 115, 127, x p.

The full text of the changes will appear in *L.C.'s Cataloging Service*.—*Audrey Smith, Chairman, CCS Descriptive Cataloging Committee.*

Bylaws of the Division

DIVISION members will remember that final action has not yet been taken by the Division on its bylaws, and that the Division has been operating under an interim instrument of government pending adoption of bylaws. Below is presented proposed bylaws, prepared by the Bylaws Committee for the consideration of the members. These will be voted upon at the regular meeting of the Division during the ALA Conference in Montreal in June 1960.

Each member should study these bylaws prior to the meeting of the Division. Any member who wishes to communicate his comments or views in advance of the Conference is urged to send them to: Bella E. Shachtman, Chairman, Bylaws Committee, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library, Washington 25, D. C.

Other members of the Bylaws Committee are the chairman of each Section's Bylaws Committee: Howard Rovelstad, Acquisitions Section; Ray O. Hummel, Jr., Cataloging and Classification Section; Jane L. Culler, Copying Methods Section; and Frederick L. Arnold, Jr., Serials Section.

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Article I. Name.

The name of this body is the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association.

Article II. Object.

The object of this Division is to contribute to the professional welfare of its members and to librarianship generally as the Division of the American Library Association responsible for activities related to the acquisition, identification, cataloging, classification, and preservation of library materials in all types of institutions and to the development and coordination of the country's library resources.

Article III. Relationship to the American Library Association.

This body is a division of the American Library Association. The Constitution and Bylaws of that association, to the extent to which they are applicable, take precedence over these bylaws.

Article IV. Membership

Sec. 1. Members. Any member of the American Library Association who elects membership in this Division according to the provisions of the Bylaws of the American Library Association thereupon becomes a member of this Division.

Sec. 2. Classification. Membership classes of the Division consist of the same classes

as those of the American Library Association.

Sec. 3. Honorary members. Honorary members are those honorary members of the American Library Association nominated to such membership in this Division by the Board of Directors and elected for life by the membership. Honorary members of the former Division of Cataloging and Classification of the American Library Association are honorary members of this Division.

Sec. 4. Dues, rights, and privileges. All members of the Division have the right to vote and are eligible for membership in any one or more of the sections. Only personal members have the right to hold office. Dues paid to the American Library Association constitute the dues of members. The date of payment of dues to the American Library Association is considered the date of payment of dues to this Division. The designation by a member of the American Library Association, on its membership form, of this Division as a division to which the member wishes to belong is considered as election of membership in this Division.

Sec. 5. Membership, fiscal, and conference years. The membership, fiscal, and conference years are the same as those of the American Library Association.

Article V. Meetings.

Sec. 1. Regular meetings. The regular

meeting of the Division shall be held at the time and place of the annual conference of the American Library Association.

Sec. 2. Special meetings. Special meetings may be called by the Board of Directors and shall be called by the president upon the written request of fifty members of the Division. At least thirty days notice shall be given and only business specified in the call shall be transacted.

Sec. 3. Regional meetings. Regional meetings may be called by the Board of Directors at the time and place of regional meetings of the American Library Association.

Sec. 4. Votes by mail. Votes by mail may be authorized by the Board of Directors between meetings, or when, for reasons beyond the control of the Division, no meeting is held during any one year. When no meeting is held during any one year, votes by mail shall be submitted at the written request of fifty members. Whenever an action is submitted to a mail ballot, each ballot shall be accompanied by a written report stating the purpose of each specific proposal and the principal arguments for and against its adoption.

Mail ballots shall be conducted by the executive secretary in such manner as the Board of Directors shall determine. A copy of the ballot shall be mailed by the executive secretary to each member. A period of at least thirty days from the date of mailing shall be allowed for the return of ballots to the executive secretary. A proposal is carried if it receives the same proportion of affirmative votes from among all votes cast as would be required to carry the same proposal if voted upon at a meeting. Unless otherwise specified in the proposal, if carried, it becomes effective upon publication of the result of the ballot.

In the case of a vote by mail the Board of Directors may designate publication of the ballot or questions submitted in the official journal of the Division as the appropriate method of submitting the matter to the members for their determination.

Sec. 5. Votes by institutional members. The vote of an institutional member shall be cast by the duly designated representative whose credentials are filed with the executive secretary. If there is no

such person designated, or if at any meeting such person is not present, the vote may be cast by the chief executive officer of such institution and by no one else.

Sec. 6. Quorum. Fifty members constitute a quorum.

Article VI. Nominations and Elections

Sec. 1. Nominations. The Nominating Committee shall present candidates for the positions of vice-president (president-elect), chairman of the Council of Regional Groups and directors at large when required. Other nominations for these offices may be submitted in writing by any ten members and shall be filed with the executive secretary. Any such nominations shall be included on the official ballot.

The Nominating Committee shall present candidates for representative on the Council of the American Library Association, and their names shall be referred by the executive secretary to the Nominating Committee of the American Library Association for inclusion on the ballot of the American Library Association.

No candidate shall be presented whose written consent has not been filed with the executive secretary. No candidate shall be presented who is not a personal member in good standing of the Division at the time of his nomination.

Sec. 2. Nominating Committee.

(a) Composition. The Nominating Committee consists of the chairman of each section's Nominating Committee *ex officio* and three members at large. No member of the Board of Directors shall be appointed to the Nominating Committee.

(b) Terms of office. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed for a one-year term, ending with its final report to the membership, by the vice-president (president-elect) under whose term of office as president its final report will be made, and with the approval of the Board of Directors. Members of the Nominating Committee, upon expiration of their terms, shall not be eligible for immediate reappointment.

(c) Duties. The Nominating Committee shall present at least two candidates for each office to be filled at the next election. It shall select the candidates in such

manner as to assure as broad a representation as possible of different types and sizes of libraries, types of service, and of the geographic distribution of the membership.

The Nominating Committee shall report nominations to the executive secretary, and the executive secretary shall notify each member by mail of the nominations for elective office in the Division at such time as is prescribed by the Bylaws of the American Library Association.

Sec. 3. Elections.

(a) Ballot. Elections shall be held by mail ballot. The executive secretary shall mail a copy of the ballot to each member of the Division. The ballot shall be returned to the executive secretary at such time as is prescribed by the Bylaws of the American Library Association.

(b) Election results. Candidates receiving a plurality of the votes cast are elected and shall be so reported by the Election Committee at the regular meeting. In case of a tie vote the Election Committee shall decide the election by lot.

Sec. 4. Extraordinary circumstances. If, for reasons beyond the control of the Division, no regular meeting is held in any one year, terms based on the date of the regular meetings shall be determined by the anniversary of the last regular meeting at which an election was reported, unless a different date is authorized by the American Library Association. The election results shall be mailed to each member.

Article VII. Officers.

Sec. 1. Titles. The officers of this Division are a president, a president-elect who shall serve as vice-president, a chairman of the Council of Regional Groups and an executive secretary.

Sec. 2. Duties. Except as otherwise provided in the bylaws, the duties of the officers are such as are specified in the parliamentary authority adopted by the Division.

(a) President. In addition to his regular duties, the president shall see that the bylaws are observed by the officers and members of the Board of Directors and that the orders of the Board of Directors and of the Division are carried out. He shall recommend to the Board of Directors such action as he deems to be in the

interest of the Division. He shall perform such other duties as the Board of Directors may assign to his office.

(b) Vice-president. In addition to his regular duties, the vice-president shall perform such duties as the Board of Directors may assign to his office.

(c) Chairman of the Council of Regional Groups. The Chairman of the Council of Regional Groups shall perform such duties as are specified in Article XI, Sec. 5.

(d) Executive secretary. In addition to his regular duties, the executive secretary shall submit an annual report to the Division and other reports as required to the Board of Directors. He shall perform such other duties as the Board of Directors may assign to his office.

Sec. 3. Terms of office. All officers and elected members of the Board of Directors shall serve until the adjournment of the regular meeting at which their successors are announced:

(a) President. The president shall serve for one year. He shall not be eligible for the office of president or president-elect for a period of at least one year following the expiration of his term.

(b) Vice-president. The president-elect shall serve for the first year after election as vice-president, the second year as president, and the third year as immediate past president. In case of a vacancy in the office of president, he shall succeed to the office of president and shall serve in that capacity until the expiration of the year for which he was elected president.

(c) Chairman of the Council of Regional Groups. The chairman of the Council of Regional Groups shall serve for three years.

(d) Executive secretary. The executive secretary shall be appointed by the Executive Director of the American Library Association, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors of this Division, and shall serve at his pleasure.

Article VIII. Board of Directors.

Sec. 1. Composition. The Board of Directors consists of the officers of the Division, the immediate past president of the Division, the editor of the Division's journal, the presiding officer of each section of the Division, the American Library Association councilors elected upon nomination of the Division, and two

directors at large. The councilors, executive secretary, and the editor of the Division's journal do not have the right to vote.

Sec. 2. Vacancies. Vacancies in the elected membership of the Board of Directors shall be filled as follows:

(a) President. If the offices of both president and vice-president become vacant within the same year, the Board of Directors shall appoint one of its members to act as president until a president is duly elected. At the next election two candidates shall be elected, one to take the office of president immediately and to serve for one year, the other to serve as vice-president (president-elect).

(b) Vice-president. If the office of vice-president becomes vacant, two candidates shall be elected at the next election, one to take the office of president immediately and to serve for one year, the other to serve as vice-president (president-elect). If the vacancy occurs between the close of nominations and the adjournment of the regular meeting, the vacancy shall be considered as having occurred in the office of president in the following year.

(c) Chairman of the Council of Regional Groups. If the office of chairman of the Council of Regional Groups becomes vacant, the Board of Directors shall appoint a chairman to serve until a chairman is duly elected. At the next election a chairman of the Council of Regional Groups shall be elected to complete the unexpired term.

(d) Directors at large. If the office of a director at large becomes vacant, a director at large shall be elected at the next election to complete the unexpired term.

(e) General provisions. If the successful candidate for an elective office dies or withdraws between the close of nominations and the adjournment of the regular meeting, the resulting situation shall be considered as a vacancy having occurred during the term for which he was elected.

Sec. 3. Terms of office. Directors at large shall serve for three years. Each of them and the Chairman of the Council of Regional Groups shall be elected for terms expiring in different years. Directors shall not be eligible for consecutive terms.

Sec. 4. Officers. The officers of the Division shall *ex officio* be the officers of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 5. Powers and duties. The Board

of Directors has authority over the affairs of the Division during the period between meetings of the Division, provided however that none of its acts shall conflict with or modify any actions taken by the Division. The annual and any other budget requests are subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, prior to submission to the American Library Association. The Board of Directors shall perform such other duties as are specified in these bylaws, and shall report upon its work at the regular meeting of the Division.

Section. 6. Meetings. The Board of Directors shall meet in conjunction with each regular meeting of the Division and of the American Library Association. Special meetings may be called by the president, and shall be called upon the written request of a majority of the members of the Board.

Sec. 7. Quorum. A majority of voting members constitutes a quorum of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 8. Votes by mail. Votes may be taken by mail as provided in Article IX, Sec. 7.

Sec. 9. Rules of order. The Board of Directors may adopt rules for the transaction of its business, provided they do not conflict with the bylaws of the Division.

Sec. 10. Duties of members. Each member of the Board of Directors shall perform the duties attached to his membership in the Board. In the case of continued failure of a director to participate in the deliberations of the Board, the Board may, by vote of three-fourths of its members, declare the office of such director vacant.

Article IX. Committees.

Sec. 1. Standing and annual committees.

(a) Organization committee. The Organization Committee consists of the immediate past president as chairman and two members at large, to advise the Board of Directors and through it the Division on the establishment, functions, and discontinuance of sections, committees and other groups, as the needs of the Division may require.

(b) Establishment. The Division may establish other standing and annual committees to consider affairs of the Division which require continuous or repeated at-

vention by the members. The Organization Committee shall recommend the name and size of each such committee, and may recommend special regulations for its appointment, composition, and term of office of members.

(c) Composition. Unless otherwise provided for by these bylaws or by action of the Division, each standing and annual committee shall be composed of an odd number of not less than three members, each of whom shall be an active member in good standing of the Division.

(d) Terms of office. Unless otherwise provided for by these bylaws or by action of the Division, members of standing committees shall be appointed for terms of two years, and may be appointed for a second and third term but in no case shall a person serve on a committee for more than six consecutive years. The terms of approximately one-half the members shall expire each year. Members of annual committees shall be appointed for terms of one year.

(e) Individual committees. The standing and annual committees include the following committees, with functions, size and such special regulations as may be deemed necessary to be determined by the Division:

Bylaws Committee	(standing)
Conference Program Committee	(annual)
Elections Committee	(annual)
Nominating Committee	(annual)
Organization Committee	(standing)

Sec. 2. Special committees. Committees not authorized as standing or annual committees are special committees. Special committees may be authorized by the Division or by the Board of Directors. Each special committee shall continue in existence until its purpose is accomplished or it is discharged by the Division or by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 3. Intersectional committees. Intersectional and other intra-division committees may be established as required by the groups concerned upon notification to the Organization Committee.

Sec. 4. Joint committees. The Division, or a section with approval of the Division, may establish joint committees, either standing or special, with other organizations, when the functions of the proposed committee cannot appropriately be delegated to a single division or section com-

mittee. The Committee on Organization of the American Library Association shall be notified of the establishment of joint committees with other bodies in the American Library Association. Joint committees with organizations outside the American Library Association shall be established only as provided for in the bylaws of the American Library Association.

Representation of the Division in organizations outside the Division may be authorized by the Division, with the approval of the American Library Association.

Sec. 5. Notification. The executive secretary shall inform the Committee on Organization of the American Library Association annually of the establishment and functions, or discontinuance of any standing, annual, special, or joint committee of the Division and of its sections. He shall have published annually a complete list of existing committees, together with their functions and membership, for the information of the Division.

Sec. 6. Appointments. Unless otherwise provided for by these bylaws or by action of the Division, each committee member and representative shall be appointed, with the approval of the Board of Directors, by the vice-president (president-elect), or the president, under whose term of office as president the member shall commence his service, and shall serve until the adjournment of the meeting at which his successor is appointed.

Vacancies on committees shall be filled by the president with the approval of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 7. Votes by mail. Committee votes may be taken by mail, provided all members are canvassed simultaneously. In case of dissent among members, a second vote shall be taken after each member has been acquainted with the views of every other. Each committee shall have the authority to set a time limit within which the votes of its members shall be recorded, but if no such time limit is set, no vote shall be counted unless received within thirty days from the day the text of the matter voted upon was mailed properly addressed to those entitled to vote.

Sec. 8. Reports. Unless otherwise specified in these bylaws, or in the act authorizing a committee, each committee shall report on its work at the regular meet-

ing of the Division in the following manner:

Committees shall transmit their reports to the executive secretary not later than thirty days before the regular meeting of the Division.

Reports containing recommendations for action by the Division shall be read at the regular meeting. If a copy of a report was distributed to the membership either before or at the beginning of the meeting, and unless a majority of the members present and voting demand a reading of the report, its oral presentation may be limited to a summary of the findings and a reading of the recommendations.

Other reports shall be published in full or in summary or be transmitted otherwise to the membership not later than four months after the regular meeting. Such reports shall be cited, and their disposition announced, at the regular meeting.

Article X. Sections.

Sec. 1. Establishment. Any group of fifty or more members of the Division or of the American Library Association, whose special field of interest falls within the Division but is distinct from that of any existing section, may be established as a section upon written petition, and upon approval by the Division. Members of a group in the American Library Association but outside the Division, newly affiliating with the Division as a section must be members of the Division or become members within three months after such affiliation, or lose their membership in the section.

The name of the section shall clearly indicate its field of activity.

Sec. 2. Membership. Any member of the Division may affiliate with as many sections as he may wish, and shall enjoy all privileges of membership in each section he may join. The designation by a member of this Division, on the American Library Association membership form, of any section as a section to which the member wishes to belong, is considered as election to membership in that section by such member.

Sec. 3. Relation to the Division.

(a) *Autonomy.* Each section defines its own functions, subject to the approval of the Division, and manages its own af-

fairs, provided however, that no section may adopt bylaws or other rules for the transaction of its business which are inconsistent with those of the Division, or engage in any activity in conflict with the program of the Division.

(b) *Representation on the Board of Directors.* The presiding officer of each section shall be a voting member of the Board of Directors of the Division. If the presiding officer of a section is unable to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors, he shall notify the executive secretary promptly, and the presiding officer-elect of that section shall become a voting member of the Board of Directors for that meeting. If the presiding officer-elect of the section is unable to attend a Board of Directors meeting as a substitute voting member for the presiding officer of the Section, he shall notify that presiding officer and the executive secretary promptly; under these circumstances, the section presiding officer may designate a substitute voting member from the governing body of the section which he represents.

Sec. 4. Finance. Each section shall receive allotments made on the basis of need as approved by the Board of Directors and as determined by the Executive Board of the American Library Association.

Sec. 5. Jurisdiction. The Organization Committee shall decide conflicts between sections and rule upon the jurisdiction of each section, subject to the approval of the Division.

Sec. 6. Discontinuance. The Organization Committee shall recommend that a section be dissolved when, in its opinion, the usefulness of that section has ceased. If the recommendation is adopted by the Division, the section shall be dissolved.

Article XI. Regional Groups.

Sec. 1. Composition. Regional groups of librarians and other persons interested in the objectives of the Division may be affiliated with it in accordance with these bylaws.

Sec. 2. Affiliation. Any regional group with a membership of ten or more persons, the activities of which fall within the object of this Division, may be affiliated with this Division upon written petition from the group, and upon approval by the Division. Affiliated regional

groups shall conform to the conditions noted below; exceptions may be granted to individual groups in specific cases, upon written petition from the group.

(a) **Membership.** Membership is open to anyone within the region of a group who is interested in problems of library resources and technical services or related fields, provided however, that a regional group which is part of a state or regional library association may limit its membership to members of the parent association.

(b) **Bylaws.** Each group shall have bylaws, a copy of which shall be filed with the executive secretary. No group shall adopt bylaws inconsistent with those of the Division, or engage in any activity in conflict with the program of the Division.

(c) **Officers.** The officers of each group shall be elected by its members.

(d) **Meetings.** At least one meeting shall be held each biennium.

(e) **Reports.** Within one month after any meeting a report on the meeting shall be sent to the chairman of the Council of Regional Groups, and a copy of it to the executive secretary. A copy of each paper presented at the meeting shall be mailed to the chairman of the Council of Regional Groups.

Sec. 3. Discontinuance. The Organization Committee may recommend that the affiliation of a regional group be terminated when the group has become inactive or its usefulness, in the opinion of the committee, has ceased. If the recommendation is adopted by the Division, the affiliation of the regional group with the Division shall be discontinued.

Sec. 4. Finance.

(a) **Dues.** Regional groups may assess their own dues.

(b) **Expenditures.** The Board of Directors may, with the approval of the American Library Association, authorize the expenditure of funds for activities of the regional groups in general or of individual groups.

Sec. 5. Council of Regional Groups.

(a) **Composition.** The Council of Regional Groups consists of its chairman and the chairman of each group. Chairmen of groups may appoint substitute delegates. Each member of the Council shall be a member of this Division.

(b) **Meetings.** The Council shall meet

at the time and place of the annual conference of the American Library Association. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon the written request of a majority of its members. The annual meeting shall be open to members of the Board of Directors, the members of the governing bodies of the several sections, and to the chairmen of such committees of the Division, of its sections, and of the American Library Association as, in the opinion of the Council, deal with matters affecting the work of the regional groups as such, provided, however, that the Council may meet in closed session for all or part of any meeting.

(c) **Duties.** The Council shall encourage activities of the groups and assist them with information and advice relevant to their programs. The Council shall consider problems common to or affecting the work of regional groups and shall recommend to the Division such action as it deems to be in the interest of group activities.

(d) **Committees.** The Chairman of the Council may appoint, from members of the Council, such committees as he deems necessary for the performance of the Council's duties.

(e) **Reports.** The Chairman of the Council shall report to the Division at its regular meeting on the work of the Council and on the work of the groups.

Article XII. Publications.

Sec. 1. Publications may be authorized by the Board of Directors subject to the approval of the membership, and of the Executive Board of the American Library Association. The Board of Directors shall determine the policy and manner of their distribution, and exercise financial control over them.

Sec. 2. Editors. Editors for Division publications shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.

Article XIII. Notice by mail.

Publication of notices in the Division's journal or in the *ALA Bulletin* is considered sufficient to fulfill the requirement of notice by mail.

Article XIV. Parliamentary authority.

Robert's Rules of Order (Revised), in the latest edition, governs the Division in all cases to which it can be applied and in which it is not inconsistent with these bylaws or special rules of order of the Division, or with the Constitution and Bylaws of the American Library Association.

Article XV. Amendment of bylaws.

Sec. 1. Proposals. Amendments to the bylaws may be proposed by the Board of Directors or, in writing to the Board of Directors, by the Bylaws Committee, by the governing body of any section, or by petition signed by ten members. Proposed amendments shall be presented in writing to the executive secretary at least three months prior to the meeting at which they are to be acted upon; they shall then be referred by him to the Bylaws Committee, which shall report upon them at a meeting of the Division.

Sec. 2. Notice. The text of any proposed amendment shall be mailed to each member of the Division at least thirty days prior to the meeting at which it is to be acted upon.

Sec. 3. Voting. The bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds majority vote of those members present and voting at the regular meeting of the Division.

Proposed amendments to the bylaws which fail to receive approval by a two-thirds majority vote at the regular meeting shall be submitted under the same terms (by mail to the Division's membership at least thirty days prior to the vote) upon petition by fifty members and submitted to a vote at the following regular meeting.

Sec. 4. Adoption. A proposed amendment or new bylaw becomes effective when it has been approved by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting at the regular meeting of the Division.

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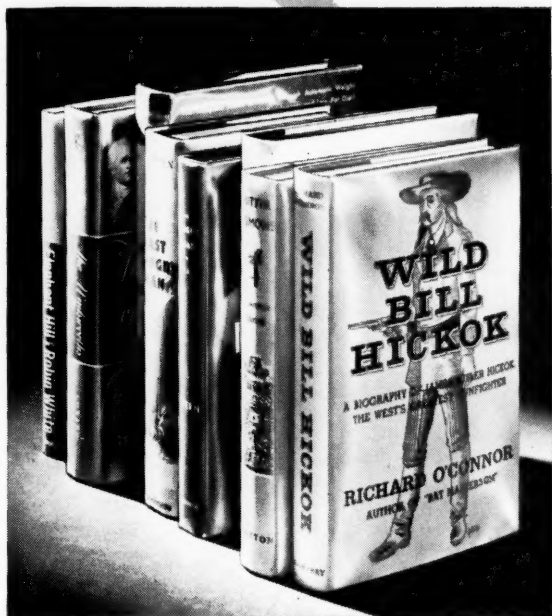
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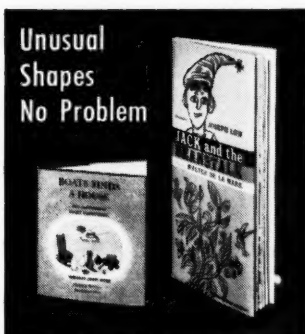
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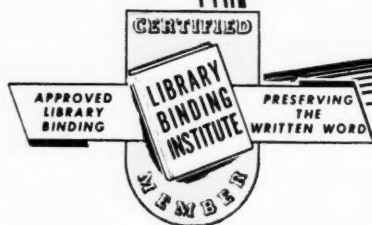


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